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Part One
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BACKED BY CORPORATIONS

Money Interests Involved in Philadelphia's Mayoralty Fight.

RICH COMPANIES FAVOR WARWICK

Reported that They Want a Man for Mayor Who Can Help Get Cameron Out of the Senate.

CAMERON'S POLITICS HURTS THE RAILROADS

His Populistic Notions Tend to the Depression of Market Prices of Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Interests involving millions upon millions of dollars, to say nothing of a large and deep game of politics, are involved in the Mayoralty campaign in this city which is just beginning.

The politics of the situation alone is enough to make the situation picturesque. The "dollar mark," which is ineffaceably stamped into this politics, adds this effect. The battle promises to be one of the greatest the city and State have ever seen—for State interests, State politics, and State figures are so interwoven with the municipal situation that they cannot be separated.

Primarily, and in so far as the effect of electing either ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison or Solicitor Charles F. Warwick for Mayor bears on City Government, the contest is one of decent and businesslike management of the city's affairs or the continuance in power of the unscrupulous ring of politicians which now has its grip upon the town.

The questions of heavy finance and deep politics are brought in because of the peculiar and dramatic events which resulted in the nomination of Warwick by "Dave" Martin and his followers. For the blow which Martin struck at Quay when he refused to nominate Penrose, who was Quay's candidate, was driven with a force such as old-time warriors let loose when they smote a leader and overturned a dynasty.

The real difference between Quay and Martin as a political boss for the Quaker town is the difference between one who works for political power and one who works for cash. The methods of the two are the same. The one is as corrupt as the other. Both are unrelenting in their efforts to accomplish their ends. Both look at politics as a game to be played for the stakes in sight.

Neither stops at any method which may be thought expedient. But Quay is in the field for political power; Martin trades for cash only.

Quay is unscrupulous that he may, by hook or crook, maintain his grasp upon the lever which works the political machine. Martin's eye is on his bank account.

Quay has education, likes books, and has an imagination that glamours the political boss until he seems a demigod. He thinks his mirror reflects a shining, potent force. Martin has the training and education of a ward boss. He tips his hat when he passes by the mint.

It was this difference which had something to do with Martin's order given in convention on Jan. 9 to the delegates in Musical Fund Hall, which resulted in the "turning down" of Penrose and the "turning up" of Warwick.

The handle of the dagger with which Penrose was stabbed would pass as legal tender.

When Quay decided that Boies Penrose should be the candidate for Mayor, it was with the understanding, if not with the explicit agreement, that, if elected, there would be a turning out of some of the men who are corrupt for revenue only in the City Government. Penrose would have done Quay's bidding, and the places at his disposal would have been filled with men who would be willing to forego petty cash accumulations if they might add to the political power of Quay. The rewards of men would have been office, influence, and standing with the boss. Possibly the City Treasury would have been looted to a less degree than it has been while Martin has been the dominant figure. Some say so, and add that Martin and the avaricious corporations could not have controlled Penrose. He would have played the game for political stakes.

But the purposes of Martin were to make a grabbag of the public Treasury. And so he opposed Penrose. To his view political power was only valuable as it could be hypothecated for cash.

Accordingly he was a proper man to act as the agent of great corporations, which do business for cash alone and on business principles.

Now there is a story, which is believed by many Republicans in this city, that the corporations which do business in Philadelphia killed Penrose's Mayoralty aspirations as a sacrifice on the altar erected in the Stock Exchange. And the story in brief is this:

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia Traction Company, the Reading Railroad Company, and many other corporations which have offices and do immense businesses in the Quaker City, must maintain the price of their securities in markets at home and abroad, at all hazards. Whatever business is needful to maintain their standing is promptly done by an agent, who is compensated properly, and in this instance it only became necessary to put into operation the agents within control.

In the course of his career in the United States Senate, the senior representative of this Commonwealth has developed ideas—or, if not ideas at any rate, a course of action—which does not bespeak for him that soundness on financial and currency questions which is of a sort to inspire confidence among business men. As some view this course, they incline to the belief that Cameron's silver ideas, his general Populistic sentiments as disclosed by his record in the Senate, his disposition to "take a flier" in silver bullion at the very hour when he was voting on silver questions in the Senate, were not what was wanted in the senior Senator from this Commonwealth.

In plain English, Cameron's official career was a standing menace to the price of securities. To maintain prices it was necessary to knock out Cameron, and to knock out Cameron it was necessary first to rob Quay of his power in the Legislature, for Quay would back Cameron in perpetuity, because Cameron once came to the front with the large sum of money necessary to make good amounts Quay had used from the City Treasury.

Hence, these corporations would rob Quay of his control of that part of the political machine which elects and controls members of the Legislature, who in turn elect United States Senators.

To do this it was necessary to have a man in the Mayor's chair who would make trades of patronage not for political power to be used by Quay, but for more readily convertible assets.

Martin, according to Quay's statement made on the floor of the Senate and not yet contradicted, is the paid employe of a corporation. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is put down as the employer. Hence Martin's act in turning down Penrose and substituting another man is looked at as simply one act in obedience to the corporate authority which controlled him.

Whoever may be the political beneficiary of this incident is a matter of conjecture. There are doubtless many men in the Commonwealth who would be able so to conduct themselves in the United States Senate that their official acts would not cause any depreciation of securities of Pennsylvania corporations held in foreign markets.

Some have suggested that William L. Elkins or P. A. B. Widener, who are the Traction Company's magnates. Each is ambitious to join the Senate coterie. But this is not believed generally, because the leading ambition of these men is to make money, and they are able to do this fully as well while in their present positions as they would be in the Senate.

But if the ground of attack on Quay already given were not sufficient, there is another reason, involving corporations which control millions.

There is likely to be in the Legislature this Winter the beginning, at least, of a fight between the steam and electrical railway companies of the State. The steam companies, notably the Pennsylvania and the Reading, have found that the trolley lines are sadly infringing on their suburban business. Trolley lines are coming to the front every day. The Philadelphia Traction Company, with its gridiron of tracks in this city, extending to the suburban points, and increasing in its mileage every day almost, has its counterpart in many other cities.

To head off this growth, and to allow the steam companies to maintain their sources of revenue from infringement, a measure is in sight, which has the backing of the steam companies, imposing new and harder conditions upon railroad companies desiring to acquire right of way for tracks through streets or across private property. It is said this was prepared almost in the very offices of the Pennsylvania Company. It means a fight in the Legislature of the steam and the electrical interest if it comes to an issue.

At the time Martin struck at Quay the latter was closely identified with the Philadelphia Traction Company. He owned stock to the extent of 3,000 shares. He was immediately connected with the management of some of the lines in this city which are leased by this company. For some years he had been President of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Street Company, and a Director in the old Union Passenger Railway Company, the parent of the present traction company.

Because of these relations, and the fact that Quay had on various occasions had financial transactions direct with the men who are prominent in the traction company, the junior Senator was put down as a "Traction Company man."

Martin, as the employe of the Pennsylvania Company, would not find it hard to open the fight in the Legislature of steam against electricity by a blow at a traction company man, who was the boss of the Legislature. The story has been told of how Quay, as soon as he found out that Martin had betrayed him, sold out quickly his 3,000 shares of traction company stock, and, how a few days later, on the annual election of officers of the leased and operated roads, Mr. Quay was suddenly left off the list, and Clay Kemble was chosen President of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Street Company, and Vice President Widener of the Traction Company succeeded him in the Union Company.

However important in the transaction by which Quay was "turned down" this business question may have been, it is hard to say, but it figures in the gossip which is still active over the event of Jan. 9.

And all of it is significant because it indicates the popular belief that the corporations which can control millions upon millions of capital have an immediate financial interest in compassing the election of Mr. Warwick to the Mayoralty. If Martin's man Warwick is elected, it means that the Martin machine will control the next Legislature, and Martin's machine works one way or another, according to the size of the check which is in sight.

COLD DAY FOR SOME IN POTTSVILLE

Plant of the Steam-Heating Company Disabled by a Fire.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 20.—This was a cold, cheerless day for 150 Pottsville families, while the guests of three of the principal hotels shivered in their rooms and in the lobbies and ate their meals in overcoats and wraps.

The cause of this chilliness and general discomfort was a fire that broke out at 2 o'clock this morning and destroyed part of the building containing the plant of the Pottsville Steam Heat and Power Company and several small buildings adjoining. Besides the 200 business places and private families supplied by the company with heat, several churches got their steam heat from this plant, and, owing to the fire, no service could be held in any of them to-day.

The steam-heating building was damaged to the extent of $3,000, and the loss to the owners of the adjoining property is about the same.

Prevaricated About His Death.

STAPLETON, S. I., Jan. 20.—Coroner Schaefer was notified on Thursday of the death of Herman Salig, twenty-eight years old, at the home of his parents, in Targee Street, this place He was informed by the young man's father that death had been caused by heart disease, and that Dr. Beyer had attended him.

Mr. Schaefer did not go for the death certificate until last night. He then learned that Dr. Beyer had not attended Salig. Then he notified the police and began an investigation. When he demanded an explanation, the parents admitted that their son had committed suicide by taking poison. They said their only purpose in practicing deception was to save themselves from disgrace.

Salig is said to have conceived the idea that he was afflicted with some incurable disease.

Will Sue Commissioner Kerwin.

Through its Secretary, George McAneny, the Civil Service Reform Association has addressed a letter to Police Commissioner Kerwin calling his attention to the appointment of ten policemen to the force in violation of civil service rules, and asking that the issuance of warrants for the payment of the men be discontinued.

The Board of Police Commissioners decided that it could not dismiss the men from the department, nor withhold salaries, and it is now said that the association intends to bring suit against Commissioner Kerwin, as Treasurer of the Police Board, to recover any sums that may be paid to Joseph Devlin, Roundsman; Solomon Cohen, Adolphus W. Rehage, Richard Burk, Herman F. Ludwig, John R. Krushinsky, John Flatley, Dennis Keating, Edgar F. Douglass, and John Downing, patrolmen.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

Makes a Statement Concerning the Trouble at Honolulu.

NO ALARMING ADVICES RECEIVED

Full Text of Instructions to Admiral Beardslee and Minister Willis—Hawaii a Foreign Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—President Cleveland made the following statement this evening with respect of the Hawaiian question, which he seemed entirely willing to discuss:

"No information has been received which indicates that anything will happen in Hawaii making the presence of one of our naval vessels necessary, unless we are prepared to enter upon a policy and course of conduct violative of every rule of international law and utterly unjustifiable.

"All who take any interest in the question should keep in view the fact that Hawaii is entirely independent of us and that in its relations to us it is a foreign country.

"A ship has been sent to Honolulu, not because there has been any change in the policy of the Administration, and not because there seems to be any imminent necessity for its presence there. The vessel has been sent in precise accordance with the policy of the Administration in every case of the kind and from motives of extreme caution, and because there is a possibility that disturbances may be renewed which might result in danger to the persons or property of American citizens entitled to the protection of the United States. This course was at once determined upon as soon as information reached the Government of the recent revolt.

"So far from having the slightest objection to making public the instructions which were given to the commander of the Philadelphia and the dispatch he will carry to Mr. Willis, our Minister in Hawaii, I am glad to put them before my fellow-citizens. Here they are:"

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1895.
Rear Admiral Beardslee, Flagship Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cal.:

Proceed with the United States ship Philadelphia with dispatch to Honolulu, H. I. Your purpose as the United States senior naval officer there will be the protection of the lives and property of American citizens.

In case of civil war in the Islands, extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged therein, but keep steadily in view your duty to protect the lives and property of all of such citizens of the United States as shall not, by their participation in such civil commotions, forfeit their rights in that regard to the protection of the American flag.

An American citizen who, during a revolution in a foreign country, participates in an attempt by force of arms or violence to maintain or overthrow the existing Government, cannot claim that the Government of the United States shall protect him against the consequences of such act.

Show these instructions to and consult freely with the United States Minister at Honolulu upon all points that may arise, seeking his opinion and advice whenever practicable upon the accual employment of the forces under your command, bearing in mind that the diplomatic and political interests of the United States are in his charge. Afford him such aid in all emergencies as may be necessary.

Attention is called to Article 287 of the United States Navy regulations, as amended.

Acknowledge by telegram. HERBERT.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1895.
Willis, Minister, Honolulu:

Although your telegram reporting uprising of Jan. 6 does not indicate that you regard the presence of a war ship necessary, the President deems it advisable that one proceed immediately to Honolulu for the protection of American citizens and property, should a contingency arise requiring it.

You, as our sole diplomatic representative, will confer with the commanding officer as to the assistance which his instructions contemplate in case of need. GRESHAM.

Secretaries Gresham and Herbert were in conference with President Cleveland for several hours at the White House to-night, presumably discussing Hawaiian affairs. The Cabinet officers said they had received no news additional to that already communicated to the press.

THE EAGLE WILL SCREAM TO-DAY.

"Jingo" Republicans All Ready for the Hawaiian Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The jingoes in the Senate and in the House are prepared to renew to-morrow the "yawp" they made on Saturday about the Wilcox riot in Honolulu. Senator Frye again will be heard shouting blood and defiance at the Administration, and Lodge will be a zealous but less boisterous second. Boutelle will champion the cause of Stevens, the annexation leader, in the House, and Hitt will not be far away in case it should be necessary to help Boutelle out of any diplomatic tangles in which he may involve himself. There is not a doubt that the annexationists will insist that there should have been a United States ship at Honolulu to prevent outbreaks among the people of the islands, regardless of the fact that probably there is a fraction less than 2,000 persons in Hawaii, out of a total population of 90,000, who are devoted to the maintenance of the Government recognized by the United States, and which President Dole and Minister Thurston insist is abundantly able to maintain itself against any "popular" uprising.

The only way by which the forces of the United States in Honolulu could or can stop an uprising of the people, either for or against the so-called republic, will be by the parade of men and arms. Minister Thurston is undoubtedly well advised when he declares that there is no reason to believe that the opponents of the present Government fear the result of any uprising. The Government is now in possession of the American Union Party, a party that declared as its animating principle the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. There is no concealment of the fact that the proportion of the inhabitants of the islands who voted to put the present Government in power is small, and that it is almost entirely foreign or of foreign and American origin.

There will be some Democratic resistance to-morrow if the programme of to-day shall be carried out. Mr. Frye's impatient speech will not deter Democrats from talking plainly about the inadvisability of undertaking to establish and maintain a protectorate over Hawaii, after it has been declared that we are to keep hands off the islands. Walker, who did his utmost to bolster up the annexation plan, and who went out to Hawaii determined to employ his opportunity to the utmost, feels that he has the entire navy behind him, and that its officers would be glad if the Government would send a big fleet to Honolulu "to protect American interests."

In sending the Philadelphia to Honolulu, the Government has acted just as it is customary to act upon the intelligence of hostilities arising where there are American interests to be guarded. It is not considered necessary to keep a ship at all ports where hostilities may arise. Upon the assurances of the President of Hawaii that there was no prospect of disturbance in the islands, our naval force at Honolulu was withdrawn, and it had not been kept there before with the understanding that it was to be used to quell internal disorders. That will not be the mission of the Philadelphia, as Admiral Beardslee understands. The ship will remain in the harbor, prepared to land forces, if any be necessary, to protect American interests against armed men. The forces will not be employed to overawe persons who should be taken care of by the Hawaiian police or militia.

Having failed to constrain the Administration by appeals to the "popular" desire for acquisition, to establish again the protectorate set up by Minister Stevens and disavowed by President Harrison, Mr. Frye and his jingo associates in the Senate and the House hope to succeed in their purpose by obtaining from the Congress an expression of its determination that a protectorate shall be set up by the order to keep a United States ship or ships at Honolulu all the time. The Hawaiians say they do not need the protection of American ships. President Dole has declared that he was particularly pleased because, when the outbreak of Jan. 6 occurred, there was no national ship in the harbor of Honolulu. So, if there shall be an order made by the Congress that there shall be a United States ship in Hawaii all the time, it will be apparent that the annexation feeling is stronger among the Republicans in Congress than it is in the islands they are determined to annex.

It is probable that by Friday the State Department will be in possession of mail advices from Minister Willis as to the character of the uprising reported to have taken place Jan. 6. The steamer of Jan. 11 brought the news, and an interval of five days had elapsed between the outbreak and the departure of the mail. Minister Willis undoubtedly had time to learn something of the character of the demonstration, and it is believed that his dispatches will shed light upon the arrests made afterward and briefly reported by the newspaper dispatches. The number of arrests suggests the discovery of a conspiracy, but the failure of the accounts to assert the discovery excites much curiosity and wonder as to the ground for the arrests. Minister Thurston intimates that treachery and disloyalty to the Government may meet with severe punishment, and says that the death penalty is imposed in Hawaii.

Perhaps Mr. Frye is so committed to the policy of annexation that he will be prepared to-morrow, in advance of later information, to insist that instructions be given to the commander of the Philadelphia to inflict the death penalty for the Hawaiians as an assurance of good will on the part of the United States toward the infant republic.

WHERE THE REBELS TOOK REFUGE

Minister Thurston Describes the Hawaiian Mountains and Jungles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Minister Thurston of Hawaii said to-night that he had no doubt that before this time nearly all the rebels who escaped to the mountains after firing upon the republicans of Honolulu had been either captured or had surrendered.

"When the steamer Alameda left Honolulu," he said, "they were in the mountains directly back of Honolulu, five miles distant from the city. The region is absolutely devoid of any means of sustenance. It is composed of steep, narrow ridges, and jungles covered with dense crops of tropical undergrowth. There are no wild animals in Hawaii, and the refugees had nothing to fear from them.

"Nothing in America is like the mountain ridges in Hawaii, which are so steep and sharp that a person can sit astride of some of them. Thus it can be seen what difficulties the rebels had in escaping and getting food, as there are no habitations of any description in that part of the country. The mountains, which are not very wide, run to an elevation of about 3,000 feet, and between them are the jungles. These are so dense that it is impossible to walk through them, and the only means of passage is by falling down upon them, and making a thoroughfare in that way.

"What the fugitives were trying to do was to get down into and across the Nuuanu Valley, at the mouth of which lies the city of Honolulu, which is seven miles long, on the south side of the Island of Oakhu. The country in which the rebels were, from last accounts, can be traversed in a day or so, and this makes it most likely that they have been captured by this time, though in the darkness of night and the dense undergrowth it is probable that some of them have escaped to another part of the island where the chances of being captured are less.

"Some of those who were not captured probably had to surrender on account of not having food. A few of the leaders of the uprising probably took desperate chances to make their escape, and it is certain they would not surrender until every means of going so had failed them."

Minister Thurston said he was not aware what punishment would be meted out to the guilty parties, but it would be the same as that given in this country, as the laws of Hawaii as to conspiracy and treason were practically the same as those of the United States. He expects mail advices to reach him Thursday morning from his Government giving details of the whole affair.

The Philadelphia Sails for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia sailed hence for Honolulu at 11 o'clock this morning.

Munitions of War for Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The steamer Australia, which sails to-morrow morning for Honolulu, will carry as part of her cargo 2,000 stands of arms and about 75,000 rounds of ammunition for the Hawaiian Government.

JENNINGS PUSHED HIS WIFE DOWN STAIRS

She Is Now Dying from the Injuries Sustained and He Is in Jail.

There was a call for a Coroner about 9 o'clock last night to No. 239 West Thirtieth Street, where Mary Jennings lay dying from injuries inflicted by her husband Patrick.

They lived unhappily, and three months ago they agreed to separate. She summoned him to court and he was ordered to pay her $4 a week. A week ago she went to his rooms to demand her allowance, which he had not paid in two weeks. They met on the stairs. It was then, she says, that she sustained the injuries which imperilled her life. She slapped his face and he pushed her down the steps.

Mrs. Jennings was taken to the New-York Hospital that night by her husband, but came out in a couple of days and was attended by Dr. Kennedy in her rooms. When the doctor found her dying he sent out the call for the Coroner.

Jennings was arrested and locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station house. He was employed in the Architectural Iron Works.

STRICKEN AT HIS SISTER'S FUNERAL

A Mourner's Sudden Attack of Palsy Which Resulted in His Death.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Jan. 20.—The mourners who were gathered yesterday at the funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth White were thrown into consternation by the sudden attack of illness which overtook James Robinson, a brother of the dead woman. Just as he kissed the body he was seen to reel and fall backward. He was attacked by palsy and lingered until 9:30 o'clock this morning, when he died.

The utmost excitement pervailed among the mourners when Mr. Robinson was stricken, and the funeral was abruptly halted, while a physician worked over the stricken man. As he grew no better in an hour the casket was carried out and the funeral procession wended its way to the cemetery, where the interment took place.

AN OHIO RIVER BOAT SUNK

Thirty-seven of Her Passengers Supposed to be Drowned.

WRECK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

A Panic Among Those on Board the Sinking Steamer Which Resulted in a Terrible Loss of Life.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Jan. 20.—Brief and fragmentary details of the destruction of the big passenger steamer State of Missouri last evening at 6 o'clock at Alton, Ind., 100 miles above here, have been received. She struck a rock and sank in the Ohio River, in fifty feet of water.

The reports say that at least thirty-seven passengers were drowned, but no names are given.

The State of Missouri was a very long stern-wheeler, plying between Cincinnati and New-Orleans. She had on board a fairly large cargo of freight and 100 cabin passengers, besides a crew of 60. At Alton the river narrows, and the water being high, an extremely swift current results. This threw the stern of the boat in toward the Indiana shore. Before the pilot could regain control of the boat, she hit a rock, tearing a long hole in the hold at the water line.

The shock was terrific, and the boat trembled from bow to stern. Consternation seized upon the passengers, and in a moment they were frantic. Without regard to consequences, they rushed to the upper decks in the hope of delaying the inevitable, as the boat was rapidly sinking. Women and children were trampled upon, but it is believed all got out of the cabin..

Then the scramble for seats in the yawls began. It was a fight for life, in which many combatants are believed to have gone to their death. The first yawl launched was sunk within twenty feet of where it struck the water. It is believed every one in it was drowned in sight of the affrighted people huddled together on the sinking steamer.

A second yawl was then pushed off. It contained four women. This is believed to have reached shore. Just when there seemed some hope that by means of this yawl the passengers could be saved, the steamer gave anothr terrific lurch and literally broke into pieces, and in ten minutes from the moment the rock was struck nothing but the hull remained.

The cabin, texas, and pilot house floated away, dragging down into the water every one upon it. The lighter freight was washed from the main deck, and on this men, women, and children clung as best they could, many, however, only to fall back into the ice cold water. Several succeeded by this means in getting into the willows and trees, and were rescured by farmers and passing steamers.

On the City of Owensborough, which passed here to-night, were four of the passengers who had been rescued from the trees. Two of them were W. C. Leathers of Hopkins County, Ky., and Mr. Gregory of Cave-in-the-Rock, Ill. The names of the other two could not be learned.

Mr. Leathers thinks that at least thirty-five people were drowned. He saw four men go under within five feet of him, but the current was so swift he could render no assistance. Mr. Leathers says there were fifteen cabin passengers, thirty deck passengers, and a crew of sixty on board.

The steamer Tell City, bound for Louisville, hove in sight early this morning and took most of the survivors to Louisville.

The terrific current running at the time can be partly appreciated by the fact that the wreckage began passing here early to-day, which would indicate at least ten miles per hour. The normal rate is about four miles.

Alton, Ind., where the wreck occurred, is thirty miles from a telegraph station, with almost impassable roads. The news secured came by steamers passing here to-day.

WENT DOWN WITHIN FIVE MINUTES

The River Filled with Wreckage from the Sunken Steamer.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20.—Meagre particulars of a steamboat disaster reached this city this afternoon. The officers of the steamer City of Owensborough of the Louisville and Evansville Mail Line, arriving at 3 P. M., reported the sinking of the State of Missouri a short distance below Wolf Creek, Ky., Saturday evening at about 5:30 o'clock. The Missouri left Louisville at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and passed Wolf Creek at about 5:30 P. M. After striking, the boat drifted off and sank in five minutes in fifty feet of water.

The people aboard were panicstricken when they heard the crash. They had no time to prepare for their safety, and officers, passengers, and crew seized anything in sight that would keep them above water. Capt. Joe Conlon, First Clerk Werman, and Second Clerk Howard, who is a nephew of Capt. Ben Howard and a brother of Capt. "Jim" Howard of the steamer John S. Hopkins, with five lady passengers and Pilot Pell and son, managed to reach shore uninjured. The second mate and engineer on watch were picked up by the steamer Tell City, and the City of Owensborough picked up four men and left them at Owensborough. The others, thirty-five to forty in number, including male passengers and members of the crew, it is thought, went down with the vessel.

When the Owensborough passed Wolf Creek the people were greatly excited. They could tell but little about the terrible affair, and did not know the names of the rescued women or those who were thought to have been drowned. The Owensborough left Louisville Saturday at 4 P. M., bound for this point, and passed Wolf Creek about 9 o'clock. After leaving the scene of the wreck, parts of the unfortunate vessel and her cargo were sighted as far down the river as Rockport, where the Texas and pilot house were noticed floating slowly down the river. In the vicinity of the wreck and at Troy the river was dotted with skiffs, the occupants picking up the floating articles of the cargo and furnishings of the boat.

Capt. Conlon and others who reached shore were cared for by Mr. Hardin, who resides there, and later were taken to Alton, three miles below. Thence they proceeded to Louisville. Wolf Creek is seventy-five miles below Louisville. This was the first trip of the season for the Missouri.

The wrecked boat belonged to the "White Collar Line," (Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Company.) She was about four years old, and was built when the A. L. Mason and the State of Kansas, stern-wheel boats, were constructed for the St. Louis and Kansas City Merchant Line. The three boats cost $90,000. They were too large for the river between these points. The Mason sank while working in the trade about two years ago. Missouri, it is stated, was well insured. Capt. Conlon, master of the vessel, is only twenty-eight years old, but is an experienced river man, and very popular.

STORY OF ONE OF THE SURVIVORS

He Saw Twelve Persons Carried Away in the Wreck.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.—The steamer Tell City of the Louisville and Evansville Mail Line arrived here at 7 o'clock to-night, and brought twenty-seven members of the deck crew of the ill-fated State of Missouri. Sam Cook, colored, gave the following version of the accident:

"We were passing down Wolf Creek Reach under full head of steam, when, for some reason, Pilot Jimmie Pell, who was at the wheel, moved across the river from the Indiana to the Kentucky shore. A massive rock loomed up near the water's edge, and for a time we men on deck thought he was going to run on to it head foremost, but he managed to swing the boat's head out, but she struck hard against the rock, just a little forward of the larboard engine.

"Seeing and knowing that big damage had been done, I seized a headline, and as the boat's nose swung back to shore, I leaped into the water, waist deep, carrying the line with me. I carried the end around a tree, but it was rotten and soon gave way, and then the boat's head swung out into the river again and her boilers raised up on their rear ends, and in less than twenty minutes the boat had gone to pieces.

"Meantime, the men named saved themselves by plunging into the water and swimming ashore. Being on the shore, I had the best view of the wreck of anybody, and I counted twelve persons, including four lady passengers, who were carried away in the wreck.

"From my experience as a steamboat man, I am satisfied that the boat 'ran away' from the pilot, as she had only three blades to her rudder. I don't think the clerk had time to save the books, for everybody did their best to save their lives. I am under the impression that all the boat's officers were saved.

"Among the members of the crew whom we believe to be lost are William Rucker and George Taylor, and a colored man known only as "Kid," whose home is at Vicksburg."

The accident occurred exactly at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, but so remote was the scene from a telegraph office that the news did not reach Louisville until noon to-day. It is regarded as the most disastrous accident that has occurred to a steamer in this vicinity since the James D. Parker was wrecked on the falls in 1881.

Those who reached the shore at the point where the wreck occurred made their way to a neighboring farmhouse after the wreck went to pieces, and on the approach of the Tell City, on her way to Louisville, hailed her, and were taken aboard.

The State of Missouri arrived at Louisville en route from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, at 6:40 o'clock Saturday morning, with Capt. Joe Conlon in command, and after taking aboard about thirty tons of freight, left at 9:30 o'clock. She had about 250 tons of freight received at Cincinnati, and her officers said that the 30 tons received here was the first she got after leaving that port. All the insurance on the Missouri and her cargo was held in Cincinnati, except the 30 tons she received here.

WORK PLANNED FOR CONGRESS

Programmes of the House and Senate for This Week—Several Appropriation Bills Pending.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate hopes to get his conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill, with its income tax provision, out of the way to-morrow, and he then will call up and seek to get a vote this week on the bills making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Service, and for fortifications and other defenses. The first-named bill probably will be reported to the Senate to-morrow.

It is likely that an effort will be made this week to get action on the bill reported by Mr. Butler on the 16th of this month, providing for the reorganization and increase in the efficiency of the personnel of the navy and Marine Corps. Officers of the line, who are especially benefited by this measure, have been deluging Senators with telegrams urging them to call this bill up and give it their support.

Chicago will come to the front in the House of Representatives to-morrow, with the bill to authorize the construction of a public building in that city to cost $4,000,000. This bill, in connection with five other public building bills, for the construction, carrying much smaller amounts, for public buildings in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Massachusetts will be made the special order for Monday's session by resolution of the Committee on Rules. The adoption of the resolution by the House, of which there is very little doubt, will put an end to "suspension" day, which was probably the intention of its promoters.

Under the standing rules of the House to-morrow should be devoted to the calling up of bills under suspension of the rules, a dangerous floodgate which the conservative leaders usually try to shut off in some indirect manner. The remainder of the week, aside from the one hour given every day to reports from committees, will be devoted to the appropriation bills.

The first committee hour will be occupied by the Military Committee with the bill to establish a national park on the Gettysburg battlefield. The Indian Appropriation bill is pending, the Sundry Civil bill is on the calendar, and the Naval and Agricultural bills are practically ready to be reported.

BUSINESS REVIVAL IN SANDWICH, MASS.

Factory That Has Been Closed Many Years to be Opened Again.

SANDWICH, Mass., Jan. 20.—As a result of a meeting of workmen and citizens held last night, fires will be lighted to-morrow in the old Boston and Sandwich Glass Factory, which has been idle for a good many years. After the factory shall be warmed up the furnaces will be put into shape and other necessary repairs will be made.

The resumption of this once prosperous business here occasions much rejoicing.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—The nine and sixteen inch mills at the Lochiel Rolling Mills, which have been idle since Dec. 22, will resume to-morrow with a three-quarter force.

Oyster Bay Churches Closed.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 20.—Religious services were suspended in this village to-day. Both churches and Sunday schools remained closed. It is probably the first Sunday since the village was settled that the tones of a church bell were not heard.

But the strict quarantine established by the Board of Health to prevent the spread of scarlet fever has had a good effect. No new cases have been reported in several days, and the authorities believe that the disease has been effectually checked.

Two Children Scalded with Soup.

By the upsetting of a kettle of soup last evening in the apartment of Barnet Abronwitz, at 87 Monroe Street, Abraham and David Abronwitz, aged eleven years and fifteen months, respectively, were seriously scalded. The baby may die.

The other tenants were frightened by the shrieks of the children and their parents, and concluded the building was on fire. An alarm was sent out and several engines came.

Envoy of the Peruvian Revolutionists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—M. Saeres, a Peruvian political refugee, has arrived in the city, with considerable money. It is said that his mission is to purchase arms and ammunition for the Peruvian revolutionists.

Speaker Crisp at Asheville.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 20—Speaker Crisp and Mrs. Crisp arrived this afternoon.

CYCLE SHOW.
See the Tourist Delivery Tricycle. Stand 71.—Adv.

MORE TROOPS CALLED FOR

The First Brigade Ordered Out by the Governor.

SEVEN THOUSAND MEN FOR BROOKLYN

The Mayor Tried Again for a Settlement, but the Attempt Was Futile.

MOBS CONTINUE TO ATTACK CARS

A Police Captain Hit—Strikers Appeal to the People—New Motormen Desert—Presidents Will Not Yield.

To the Citizens of Brooklyn and the Public Generally, in the Name of the People of the State of New-York:

I, Charles A. Schieren, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, do hereby require all persons within the limits of the city to refrain from unnecessary assembling in the streets, squares, or other public places of the city during its present disturbed condition and until quiet is restored, and I hereby give notice that the police have been ordered and the militia requested to disperse any unlawful assemblage.

I exhort all persons to assist in the observance of this request.

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, Mayor.
January 20, 1895.

The surface railroad strike situation in Brooklyn continues to grow in seriousness.

The entire First Brigade of the National Guard stationed in New-York City was yesterday ordered out by Gov. Morton, at the request of Mayor Schieren, to aid the Second Brigade and the Brooklyn police in protecting the roads in their efforts to operate cars and preventing further violence by the strikers.

There will be 7,000 State troops and 1,100 policemen on guard in Brooklyn to-day.

The trolley roads prepared last night for a general resumption of operations to-day.

Mayor Schieren issued a proclamation warning strikers and all persons from congregating in public places during the troubles.

There was no serious outbreak on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers, but there was an almost constant cross-fire of stones and other missiles at the cars all over the city, and the inefficiency of the police was the marked feature of these occurrences.

There were several brushes between the militia and the strikers, but no one was reported to be seriously injured.

Fewer cars moved yesterday than on the day before, but this was partly due to the fact that there is always a light schedule on Sunday.

The violence of the strikers, however, was widely distributed and most effective in harassing the lines.

Mayor Schieren made another personal effort to settle the strike by arbitration, but failed. President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue system refused absolutely to arbitrate or make concessions.

THE GOVERNOR CALLED ON.

The First Brigade Under Arms for Service in Brooklyn.

Mayor Schieren called on Gov. Morton yesterday afternoon for more troops.

He took this step because it had been made apparent by the numerous and unchecked outbreaks of violence during the day that the Brooklyn police were utterly inefficient and powerless to protect the railroad companies in the operation of their cars.

The news that he had taken this action, through Sheriff Buttling was made public while the Mayor and Gen. McLeer were still in conference over the general situation at Brigade Headquarters late in the afternoon.

It came in the shape of a telephone message from the Mayor's residence, 405 Clinton Avenue, to the reporters' room in the Municipal Building.

The message, which was from the Mayor's private secretary, speaking directly for the Mayor, said:

"It has now become necessary to secure additional protection in order to open more of the surface lines.

"The Mayor has conferred with Gen. McLeer, and has made a request on the Governor for additional troops. These will doubtless be on duty promptly.

"It is a time when the gathering of the people on the streets is to be avoided, and the police have been ordered and the militia requested to prevent any crowds from gathering, and to keep loiterers off the streets."

The conference at Gen. McLeer's headquarters lasted until after 6 o'clock.

As a result of Mayor Schieren's call on the Governor, the entire First Brigade, National Guard, of this city, was ordered last night to get in readiness for service in Brooklyn.

Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald issued Order No. 1 at 6 o'clock, commanding the men to assemble. An order came from Adj. Gen. McAlpin at 8:15 o'clock commanding the First Brigade to be placed under arms as soon as possible. Adjt. Gen. McAlpin is in Albany.

Orderlies were at once dispatched in all directions to notify the men as soon as Gen. Fitzgerald's order had been transmitted, and an hour later the armories were under guard, and men were beginning to gather.

Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald had evidently been expecting that it might be necessary to order out the First Brigade, and he was waiting at headquarters when Col. Olin returned from Brooklyn.

Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald said in the afternoon, before he issued Order No. 1: "I

shall call out the First Brigade if I am asked by Sheriff Buttling of Brooklyn.

"In case of emergency troops can be moved on an order from the Sheriff of an adjoining county. I think now that it is possible the brigade may move before morning."

Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald remained at headquarters until late last night. He was joined there by the following officers of his staff:

Lieut. Col. Stephen H. Olin, Assistant Adjutant General; Major C. Lawrence Perkins, Commissary of Subsistence; Major Robert V. McKim, Surgeon; Major Paul Dana, Ordnance Officer; Major Auguste P. Montant, Inspector; Major David Crocker, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major Henry S. Van Duzer, Judge Advocate; Major Avery D. Andrews, Engineer; Major Francis R. Appleton, and Capt. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Capt. Oliver Harriman, Jr., aide-de-camp, was unable to report for duty because of illness.

Headquarters presented a lively scene during the night. Officers, orderlies, and messenger boys were continually coming and going. The men of the Seventy-first Regiment were collecting in their armory down stairs. Col. Greene arrived early in the evening. By midnight a fair proportion of the regiment had responded.

The Signal Corps was ordered to report for duty, with all its equipment, consisting of flags, colored lights, flashlights, balloons, and other instruments used in transmitting signals. The men belonging to the corps were at their headquarters in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory before 10 o'clock. All but one man out of thirty-one composing the corps responded. They are under the command of First Lieut. Homer W. Hedge. Communication was established with the Twenty-third Regiment, in Brooklyn, from the signal tower.

Forty men had arrived at the armory of the Second Battery, Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, by 11 o'clock. Ammunition was in the arsenal and horses were engaged.

The order to assemble reached the Seventh Regiment Armory at 6:30 o'clock. Two-thirds of the men had responded and were ready to march by 9 o'clock. It was said that they were to be in readiness to move at 5 o'clock this morning. Col. Daniel Appleton is in command.

The time for the Seventh Regiment Armory was repeated in the other armories of the city. All expedition possible was made in getting the men under arms.

The Second Brigade is made up as follows:

Troop A, 107 men; Capt. Charles F. Roe.

Signal Corps, 33 men, First Lieut. Homer W. Hedge.

Seventh Regiment, 1,048 men, Col. Daniel Appleton.

Eighth Battalion, 400 men, Major Henry Chauncey, Jr.

Ninth Regiment, 700 men, Col. William Seward.

Twelfth Regiment, 600 men, Col. Heman Dowd.

Twenty-second Regiment, 700 men, Col. John T. Camp.

Seventy-first Regiment, 650 men, Col. Francis V. Greene.

First Battery, 92 men, Capt. Louis Wendel.

Second Battery, 82 men Capt. David Wilson.

Sixty-ninth Battalion, 300 men, Major Edward Duffy.

Making a total of 4,712 men.

If Gen. Fitzgerald remains at Brigade Headquarters in New-York City, Gen. McLeer, commander of the Second Brigade, will remain in command of the troops in Brooklyn, but if Gen. Fitzgerald goes to Brooklyn in command of his brigade he will have full command of the troops, being the senior officer.

Gov. Morton was in communication last night with Mayor Schieren by telephone.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Gov. Morton as Commander in Chief of the National Guard of the State, was on duty until late to-night in his office at the Executive Mansion. The Governor this afternoon received a telegram from Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, asking for additional troops to aid in the preservation of order in Brooklyn during the trolley strike.

Adjt Gen. McAlpin was notified, and he, with the Governor's Private Secretary, Col. Ashley W. Cole, and Col. Frederick Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant General repaired to the Executive Mansion, where they were in conference all of the evening. Shortly after 7 o'clock Adjutant Gen. McAlpin wired Gen. Fitzgerald, as commander of the First Brigade, in New-York City, ordering him to assemble his brigade of 4,800 men, and to report for immediate duty in Brooklyn. Mayor Schieren was notified of this order at the same time.

Gen. Fitzgerald in Brooklyn.

Gen. Fitzgerald went to Brooklyn last evening, and was in consultation until a late hour with Gen. McLeer, Mayor Schieren, Police Commissioner Welles, and Corporation Counsel McDonald.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

It Resulted from a Conference in Gen. McLeer's Headquarters.

The Mayor's proclamation was issued after a conference lasting over an hour at the headquarters of Brig. Gen. McLeer, in the Hall of Records.

The Mayor went there, with Corporation Counsel McDonald and City Works Commissioner White, upon the conclusion of his ineffectual conference with the railroad officials.

He was shortly joined by Police Commissioner Welles.

Sheriff Buttling was sent for, and came in haste. Then came Col. Stephen H. Olin, who is on the staff of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the First Brigade in New-York City.

Copies of the proclamation were at once sent out by Superintendent Campbell from Police Headquarters to all the Police Captains.

Orderlies distributed copies among the militia.

MAYOR SCHIEREN UNSUCCESSFUL.

He Tried to Make Peace Between Strikers and Railroad Men.

Mayor Schieren made another strong personal effort yesterday to settle the strike. He was unsuccessful.

On the Mayor's invitation the members of the Executive Committee of the strikers met the Chief Magistrate of the city at his home at 9 o'clock.

Martin J. Connelly, Andrew D. Best, and John Giblin were the representatives of the strikers. The Mayor discussed the situation with them.

He deplored the necessity which had developed for the presence of the militia, and expressed an earnest desire to bring about an immediate settlement of the differences between the railroads and their striking employes.

The members of the Executive Committee are said to have stated to the Mayor their belief that the railroads were actually not in a position to operate their lines, no matter how much police and military protection was afforded them by the authorities.

Mr. Giblin stated in detail all the efforts of the men to arbitrate their differences.

The strikers said they were willing to leave the settlement of the whole trouble to a committee of three disinterested, well-known citizens. They were also willing for the company to keep all the new men, provided it took back the old men in a body.

The proposition, in detail, as agreed to by the Executive Committee, was as follows:

It is proposed to submit to a committee, to be appointed by the Mayor, that the companies restore to the pay rolls and positions as occupied on Jan. 12 all the employes employed on that date, (without the condition to discharge any of those now employed.)

The whole case is then to be submitted to the Mayor, or the committee for settlement, in all its details, as to who should be permanently retained, as to the matter of trippers and extras, and all the matters which have been in controversy.

The men and the companies are to agree in any manner that may be desired to abide by the result.

The committee is to give full hearings before the conclusion of the matter.

The Mayor notified the police of the result of his conference with the men, and the news was sent from Police Headquarters to all the station houses, whence it was generally disseminated among the people.

The object of this, it was said, was to induce, if possible, a state of peaceful expectancy among the rank and file of the strikers.

In the afternoon Mayor Schieren met the railroad Presidents at his house, and submitted the proposition to them.

There were present Presidents Lewis of the Brooklyn City and Norton of the Atlantic Avenue, Vice President Wicker of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban, General Counsel Thomas S. Moore and Directors Seth L. Keeney and David H. Valentine of the Brooklyn City Road, Corporation Counsel McDonald and City Works Commissioner Alfred T. White.

President Lewis of the Brooklyn City Road is said to have told the Mayor he was willing to accept the arbitration of a committee of three citizens on the terms suggested, provided all the roads would so agree.

President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Road said his position was unchanged, and he could run his lines with new men if he was given proper protection.

Mr. Wicker is said to have made a similar statement.

President Lewis then said his road could not alone accept the plan proposed.

The effort at settling the strike was then abandoned.

The railroad officials all agreed in stating to the Mayor that they could operate their lines if given adequate protection.

PELTED WITH ROCKS.

Perils of Travel in Bergen Street and Sumner Avenue.

Ten cars were sent from the depot of the Bergen Street line, at Bergen Street and Albany Avenue, and all of them returned to the depot with windows broken.

Near Classon Avenue there is a vacant lot and a hill, on which a number of people gathered and pelted the cars with rocks.

A mob of 3,000 was on the sidewalks at that point, and the motormen and conductors had narrow escapes.

The tracks at Nostrand Avenue and Bergen Street were obstructed with lumber and rocks, so that the cars were stalled for a while. But Capt. Cullen of the Twenty-second Precinct cleared the crowds and put 100 men to patrol the street, so that, in a short time, all the cars were able to pass along with comparative safety.

Seven new men resigned after taking their cars back to the depot.

An attempt was made yesterday to run a car on the Sumner Avenue line. The car got as far as Broadway, when a mob surrounded it, and the motorman was persuaded to leave.

Two strikers then boarded the car, took charge of it, and went with it to the depot in Bergen Street. The foreman was surprised to see them.

"Here's your car," the strikers said, "we've got your men."

A car was sent over the Vanderbilt Avenue line in the morning.

It reached Fulton Ferry without special incident, but on its way back it was attacked near Dean Street by a mob.

Stones had been placed on the track, and it was derailed. The motorman was induced to leave his car by a striker, who promised him $8 for deserting.

Capt. Short of the Fifth Precinct had a squad of men in the Tenth Precinct Police Station, and he hurried around to the place and dispersed the crowd.

CAPT. FRENCH HIT.

Some One in a Mob Threw a Stone at Him.

Police Captain Henry French had a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday while handling a mob of rioting strikers at Broadway and Flushing Avenue.

He was struck on the right side of the head by a stone. An inch lower and the skull might have been fractured.

A car on the Broadway road was blocked by a wagon at 1:30 P. M., near Flushing Avenue. Four other cars of the same line, all operated by non-union men, came up one after another, and added to the blockade.

In a few minutes a crowd of several thousand persons collected. Broadway was full of people from curb to curb.

There was a large number of strikers, and their sympathizers in the throng, and they began to jeer at the mortormen and conductors.

The motormen were afraid of the crowd, and they all went inside their cars.

There were two policemen on each car, but they accomplished nothing toward the dispersal of the crowd.

The cars were pelted with stones and pieces of ice.

Word was sent to the Clymer Street station, and Capt. French and a squad of reserves hastened to the scene of the disturbance. The first effort of the Captain was to get the cars moving, and thereby take away the active source of interest to the crowd. The reserves first dragged the wagon from the track. They were hooted and pelted with ice and stones.

When the wagon was got out of the way Capt. French ordered the motorman to start the car. Some of the strikers tried to block the way, but they scattered when the car started off at a lively rate.

Capt. French was standing on the front platform of the first car. Some one in the crowd threw a stone. It struck the Captain on the right side of the head, above the temple, and glanced and scraped the skin off his nose.

Capt. French wiped the blood from his face and stuck to his post.

The five cars were out of the neighborhood in short order, and the reserves dispersed the mob.

Capt. French did not go off active duty.

DRAGGED FROM A CAR.

A Non-Union Man Says He Was Kidnapped by Strikers.

The police are investigating the charge that the strikers are holding in custody non-union men whom they have dragged from the cars.

Charles Curtis, who came from Danbury, Conn., on Thursday to get a position as motorman, says that he was hustled off a car at Nostrand and Myrtle Avenues on Saturday evening by a crowd of strikers, who took him into Feely's saloon, at 590 Flushing Avenue, one of the headquarters which the strikers have established in that section of the city.

About fifteen other non-union men, says Curtis, were kidnapped at the same time, and almost all of them, at the command of the strikers, held up their right hands and swore that they would leave the city and never run a trolley car here again.

"They urged me to leave the city," said Curtis, "and when I refused they threatened to throw me in the sewer, and some fellow wanted to hang me. The room was filled with a drunken lot of men, and when I refused to take the oath they did not molest me until I attempted to leave.

"Shortly after 8 o'clock some one shouted: 'All who do not belong to this union must get out.' 'Well,' I said, 'that applies to me, so I guess I'll be going.' I started for the door, and no less than fifty of them jumped for me and held me back.

"'Break his arm, and he can't do any work!' said one of the men, but that did not scare me, either. They talked about breaking my arm quite seriously for a time, and finally decided to take me down to what they called the strikers' headquarters, at Mugge's Hall.

"The crowd was greatly angered. Men struggled to hit me, but Feely, the proprietor of the saloon, and some others held them back and took me to a bedroom adjoining. A big crowd was surrounding the saloon. The committee of three which was appointed to take me down to headquarters went out of the front door, along Flushing Avenue, for a few blocks. I was taken out of a back door by three other men, who guarded me until the committee took hold of me, one man on each side and another behind. We walked to De Kalb Avenue, and came down in a car to Bridge Street.

"When we entered Mugge's Hall one of the men who came with me stepped forward and said to another man:

"'Mr. Connelly, here is a fellow who says he won't go back. He has given us more trouble than any of the thirty-five men we have had to deal with.'

"'What shall we do with you?' asked Connelly.

"'I don't know,' said I. 'You have brought me here against my wishes. I don't know what you should do with me.'

"Then Connelly said: 'I guess we had better hang you.'"

Master Workman Connelly told Curtis to

A "GRIP COLD"

Tendency to Consumption Checked—Health Restored by Hood's.

"Shrewsbury, Mass., Jan. 1, 1894.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough. It is a wonderful medicine; it excels all others for curing 'the Grip.' I was troubled with a bad Grip cold, very different from the other colds. I took medicine, but it didn't do any good. My folks thought I was leading to consumption. At last I read of people who

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

were cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and so I thought I would try it. After using two bottles I began to gain, and the third bottle cured me entirely." Miss MELVILLER C. ROUND.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

would talk to him, but although Curtis waited three hours, he never caught a glimpse of Connelly.

MOTORMEN DESERT CARS.

And the Brooklyn Policemen Refrain from Arresting Them.

The indifference of Brooklyn policemen to their responsibility for the protection of railroad property during the strike was shown yesterday when three motormen were allowed to quit their cars in Fulton Street and to leave the cars stalled on the track, a serious menace to the lives of people.

The policemen appeared to think the affair a good joke, and they even encouraged the motormen to desert.

Under ordinary circumstances a motorman who left his car in the street would be arrested, but it seems that, during the strike, the police regard that law as a dead letter.

An immense crowd was gathered about the Jamaica Avenue depot of the Fulton Street line yesterday morning. The people in it kept at a respectful distance from the bayonets of the militiamen.

Two companies were on guard. Company B of the Fourteenth Regiment, under Capt. William Garcia and Major Quick, with a detail from the Forty-seventh Regiment, kept the mob away from the dead line. They were reinforced by a number of mounted men and a squad of policemen, under Capts. Ennis and Gorman.

No car was sent from the depot until noon, when Cars 128 and 155 emerged.

Two policemen guarded each platform. The motormen were told to run their cars as rapidly as possible to escape the crowds that were hooting and jeering at them. The mob made a break for the cars, but they ran too rapidly, and quickly distanced the pursuers.

At the intersection of Fulton and Somers Streets several buildings are in course of erection, and at that point a mob seized planks and threw them across the tracks. Stones and bricks were also placed on the rails so that the cars could not pass.

The mob quickly swelled to thousands. Information of what had happened reached some policemen at Manhattan Crossing, and they hurried to the place. Three cars came with them. The cars were surrounded, but the policemen kept the crowd back while an emergency crew removed the planks and stones.

This necessitated a long wait, and a number of strikers went to the car platforms and harangued the motormen. There were several "orators," and they took turns pleading with the men to leave the cars and join them.

They offered the motormen and conductors money, and one motorman decided to desert.

The policeman on the platform with him made no objection to his desertion, but on the contrary, opened the gate and let him out.

As the motorman descended to the street he was received with cheers, and two strikers escorted him away. The motorman of the next car took charge of the deserted car and went with it to the depot, to the intense disgust of the spectators, who hissed him.

The two cars that were left were then coupled together, and the motorman started them down the street. They got as far as Hull Street, where they were joined by two other cars. The motorman of one of the cars lost control of his motor and collided with the car ahead, and both were brought to a standstill.

The crowd then got around the four cars, and, after an hour of argument, two motormen deserted as the first had done.

There were then only two motormen left, and by advice of the police they took the four cars back to the depot.

The two cars that had gone to Fulton Ferry soon afterward got back. Their windows were broken, but no one was injured, and no further attempt was made to run cars on that line.

Assistant Superintendent P. J. Moore told a reporter for The New-York Times that the police behaved better at the depot than on Saturday.

"I have the numbers of the policemen who deserted me yesterday," he said, "and I may make a complaint against them. It seems to me that the police have gone out of their way to show their sympathy for the strikers. They ought to arrest men who desert cars, but instead of doing that, I know they have urged them to run away."

MADE A CONGREGATION NERVOUS.

The Mob Thought the Strikers Had Gained a Victory.

Great excitement prevailed yesterday for a while about noon at Tompkins and Flushing Avenues, where Knights of Labor took charge of a Putnam Avenue car and ran it back to the depot.

The car came up Fulton Street, turned into Tompkins Avenue, and got as far as Flushing Avenue, where it was stalled. A great mob of strikers surged around the car and persuaded the motorman to desert his post.

The car was immediately filled with men, who bore on their breasts square placards reading "K. of L."

A striking motorman was secured to take charge of the car, and, amid great cheering from the crowd, started to run it back to the depot.

In the meantime, Detective Roche, seeing the strikers' intention, had run up to the depot, at Tompkins and Fulton Avenues, and told the Captain of militia stationed there that the car was on its way back to the depot.

The Captain notified the Major, who ordered a squad of soldiers to proceed up the street on a double-quick with "charged bayonets."

A long parley ensued between the Mayor and the Knights of Labor on the car, with the final result that the latter proceeded on to the depot.

The impression was that the men had won a victory, and in consequence the mob howled with delight.

The truth came out afterward, however, that the Knights of Labor had volunteered to go down to Flushing Avenue and take back one of the stables a car which had been overturned by the strikers yesterday.

The latter part of the services in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church were fairly demoralized by the noise of the mob. The church is situated right where the greatest excitement prevailed. As the last hymn was announced by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Meredith, the climax of the excitement was reached. The yells and oaths of the mob, mingled with the hoarse commands of the military and the clatter of bayonets, caused such demoralization inside the church that it was with great difficulty that the reverend doctor could command any attention. When quiet had in a measure been restored, he asked all to remain inside and not add their numbers to the thousands outside. His advice was followed, and by the time the church doors were thrown open the mob had been dispersed.

SMITH IS WILLING TO FIGHT.

A Striker Who Is Angry Because More Troops Have Been Asked For.

William Smith, a member of Local Union No. 5,704, K. of L., who lives at 1,190 Gates Avenue and was a conductor on the Broadway line, was very much angered because it was decided that more troops were needed in Brooklyn to guard the tied-up lines.

He expressed himself very freely to a reporter for The New-York Times, who met him in Müller's Hotel.

"If they want blood, we'll give them blood," he declared. "We can do it, too. We're willing to be peaceable, but we can be dangerous if the bayonets drive us to it.

"We have $8,000 out here, and we can use it to buy guns. I used to be an officer in the Philadelphia Fencibles, and I know as much about military business as any of those fellows over there, and I can get plenty of men to follow me, and I can drill them. If they want fight, we can give it to them, and we will, too. They'd better not push us too far.

"It isn't the strikers that are doing much of the stone-throwing. It's the crowd—our sympathizers. We have lots of those who will act with us, and give us money to fight.

"If they put more soldiers over here we can get out every union man in every trade in Brooklyn. They're ready for it. Yes, and we can bring the thing right into New-York, too."

Several other strikers spoke of the sympathy they declared existed all over Brooklyn, and one of them said:

"I'm a little behind in my rent, but my landlord came to me yesterday, and told me not only not to mind that, but that I could borrow money from him any time I want it. We can fight this thing all Winter."

BEWARE OF THE MANY

INFRINGING BROMO HEADACHE CURES.

BROMO CAFFEINE

THE OLD ESTABLISHED REMEDY FOR HEADACHES

Has proved such a success that there are many imitations manufactured. Avoid these and insist on getting Bromo Caffeine.

SMALL SIZE, 10c. LARGE SIZE, 25 CO.

Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap

Unrivaled in the Strength and Sweetness of its Perfume.

USED THEIR BAYONETS.

Militia Charged the Crowd at the Fifth Avenue Depot.

The strikers and the militia had a slight engagement opposite the Fifth Avenue depot, at Twenty-third Street, at 10:30 o'clock last evening. There was a large crowd in front of the stables, and they jeered the citizen soldiers as they walked up and down, doing sentry duty.

Some person fired a shot at the soldiers, but it did not hit any one.

The soldiers were then ordered to charge the crowd and disperse it. The soldiers obeyed the command, and with guns at a "charge bayonet" they pressed toward the crowd, which slowly retreated.

But the soldiers kept on, and two of the men in the crowd received bayonet thrusts. The injuries were of a slight character.

The men who were injured, it is said, live in New-York, and they started for home after their injuries had been dressed.

The soldiers then dispersed the crowd, and all was quiet at the stables.

"WILL FIGHT TEN YEARS."

President Norton Says All He Wants Is Protection.

There were fewer cars in operation yesterday on the Atlantic Avenue Railroad than were running on Saturday, notwithstanding the presence of the militia.

This was explained by the officials of the system to be due to the fact it was Sunday. On Sundays, they said, except in the Summer, the schedule was always lighter than on week days.

After his conference yesterday afternoon with Mayor Schieren, President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad told a reporter for The New-York Times that he had not altered his views on the subject of arbitration with his men.

"I am ready to operate every line on my system," he said, "as soon as I can get proper police protection.

"I have not yet been given adequate protection. When we get it, we will undertake to run every car on our roads.

"So far the military have been under the direction of the police, and they have guarded our stables and have not been used to protect the cars in transit.

"To-day we operated our cars on Bergen Street and on Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth Avenues.

"We ran the usual Sunday complement on all of these lines.

"We are prepared to fight the strikers ten years, if necessary," said President Norton.

STRIKERS TO THE PEOPLE.

Trouble Caused by a Wish to Depreciate the Stock.

The members of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, held a meeting at Mugge's Hall, in Bridge Street, last night, and formulated an address to the people. It is as follows:

Citizens: It is seven days since the employes of the Brooklyn trolley lines were driven from their posts by soulless corporations, because they were human beings and unable to work another year under the terrible strain put upon them by being compelled to run trolley cars through crowded streets at a high rate of speed for fourteen hours for a day's work, though they contracted for only ten hours.

We offered to continue our contracts with our masters for another year at the same wages if we were guaranteed against more than ten hours' work. The companies refused. All our offers to arbitrate were cruelly rejected. The corporations are determined on arbitrary sway. Since we were compelled to go out, local newspapers subsidized by a traction stock, issued by a foreign corporation in order to swindle the State out of taxes, have persistently misrepresented our position and exaggerated every offense committed in our name.

They have terrorized the community with fabricated accounts of violence, and have failed to state where such acts were committed. It was at the instigation of the company's agents, who thus seek to discredit our cause.

Miserable creatures have been recruited from the outcasts of other communities upon promises to pay them 50 per cent. more wages than we ever received.

The cars are not yet run, in spite of military and police, not because of our violence, but because the companies cannot get skilled labor to work them upon their term as to what shall constitute a day's work.

The companies' officers do not want to operate the roads as long as they can hoodwink the Mayor and the public. If they did, every wheel, without the help of police or military, would be running in one hour. The whole strike, heartless as it is, was caused by those who wish to depreciate the stocks of the company held by outsiders.

When the traction stock gets low enough it will be bought by those on the inside, then the roads will begin to run again.

You and we are made to suffer, that that a few may grow richer. Thus it has ever been when unconscionable thieves, stock diluters, and widow-and-orphan robbers seek to get control of a valuable property cheaply.

To-day we are their sacrifice; to-morrow it will be others.

In the spirit of peace and brotherly love we appeal to the citizens and taxpayers of Brooklyn.

We have bowed to the written law and shall salute Gessler's hat until the great majority of suffering beings find out what we in bitterness have learned—that the laws, the Judges, and the Government are for the rich, the powerful, and the grasping. Our servants they should be. Our masters they are.

Chosen by our suffrage, they betray us before the cock crows thrice. The rights and the affairs of the people are in the hands of Iscariots. When, oh! when, will come the day when their vows shall be spilled on the ground?

MARTIN J. CONNOLLY.
JOHN GIBLIN.
ANDREW D. BEST.
WILLIAM H. DAVIDSON.
MICHAEL J. COLLINS.

GATHERED TO JEER SOLDIERS.

Big Crowd in a Vacant Lot Near the Halsey Street Carhouse.

Two thousand persons gathered yesterday afternoon in the long vacant lot opposite the Halsey Street carhouse of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and most of them remained there far into the night.

The crowd formed itself into a ragged skirmish line three or four deep, and from it, whenever the opportunity came, rushed bands of shouting men and boys, not looking for trouble, but just trying to get nearer to the posts of the men of the Forty-seventh Regiment who guarded the stables.

It was a fairly good-natured crowd, and after each rush returned to good order and contented itself for a while with jibes and jokes at the expense of the mounted policemen. Capts. Dunn and Kitzer were in charge of the police. They had about sixty men.

Lieut. George L. Bennett commanded the National Guardsmen. He had Company D of the Forty-seventh, which was the relief for Companies B, F, and I, whose members had spent the night on duty.

Several cars of the Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street line returned from their trips without damage. The others bore the marks of the strikers and their sympathizers. In some of them there was not a whole pane of glass. The passengers were few and far between. None of them and none of the employes was injured.

The company in the afternoon kept twenty-five cars going on four minutes' headway, and experienced no serious difficulty. The line was not operated after 5 o'clock, but the crowd staid on, watching the movements of the soldier boys and shouting at the police.

The guardsmen's sentry line was impassible, and a bayonet at his breast convinced many a curious citizen that he was in the wrong street. The soldiers who were not on night post slept in the cars. The line will be in operation again to-day.

Guarding Trolley Wires.

Capt. Leavey of the Third Precinct last night stationed men on every block along Court Street to watch the trolley wires and protect them from strikers. Wires were similarly guarded on all trolley lines in the city.

Three hundred militiamen and 100 policemen guarded the Jamaica and Alabama depot, and at midnight all was reported as quiet.

STRIKERS RAN THE CAR BACK.

Superintendent Smith Made an Appeal to Them.

Eighteen non-union men abandoned nine cars of the Nostrand Avenue line, at Nostrand and Myrtle Avenues, Saturday afternoon.

District Superintendent Smith appealed to the strikers, who detailed eighteen men to run the cars back to the station, two miles away.

A crowd of 500 men marched behind the cars to the station, where the cars were housed.

The strikers then induced six other non-union men to join them, took them to their headquarters at 837 Nostrand Avenue, fed them, and gave them money to get out of Brooklyn.

POLITICIANS AID STRIKERS.

Hope to Array Workingmen Against the Mayor and His Advisers.

The managers of the strike seem to be well supplied with money. They have promised non-union men employed by the railroad companies free transportation to their homes, and free board and lodging in case they want to remain in Brooklyn, provided they will join the strikers.

Many of the men who were brought to the city by the railroad companies are now cared for by the strikers.

It is believed that some of the wealthy politicians of the old Democratic ring are furnishing the strikers with money. These politicians hope to profit by arraying the workingmen of the city against Mayor Schieren and his advisers.

District Master Workman Connelly has been showing letters containing subscriptions to the treasury of the strikers.

Probably with a view to removing the impression that ring Democrats are backing the strike, Connelly has handed out for publication the following letter from an ex-Park Commissioner whom the strikers call "a prominent Republican."

Patrick Ryan, Esq., District Treasurer, &c.:

Dear Sir: Responsive to the appeal in this morning's paper, I hand you check for $25 for the relief fund of the striking railroad men. Please send receipt to my house, 33 Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn. I am sure the sympathy of the people is with you. Having demonstrated my own sympathy I take the liberty of urging that your leaders continue to exert their influence to preserve the peace, and to maintain order. You deserve to win, but your men will injure, rather than help their cause if they unite with the disorderly fellows who hang on the edge of great popular movements. Truly yours, ELIJAH R. KENNEDY.

A non-union man who deserted from the Nostrand Avenue line said yesterday:

"They are paying us $3 a day and feeding us. Every non-union conductor is given $4 in change before going on a trip. That is one reason why so many non-union conductors disappear after they get away from a station."

MADE THE GUARDSMEN SMILE.

Hysterical Accounts of Occurrences Saturday Night.

The grossly exaggerated and hysterical accounts of the encounters on Saturday night between militiamen and strikers at the stables near the junction of Alabama and Jamaica Avenues which appeared in several morning papers yesterday furnished considerable amusement to the National Guardsmen.

In some of these accounts it was alleged that, as a consequence of the repeated charges made by the militia on the strikers, calls were sent out for fifteen ambulances; that ten or twelve seriously injured men were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and that a militiaman received a death wound.

Yesterday a representative of the Mayor was busy trying to ascertain how much truth, if any, there was in the stories of the hysterical space writers.

He learned from the cold and unadorned records of Police Headquarters that on Saturday night three calls were made for ambulances—one at 7 o'clock, a second at 8:18, and a third at 9:20.

At St. Mary's Hospital it was ascertained that Malcom W. Wood of the Forty-seventh Regiment, National Guard, shortly after 9:20 P. M., was brought in for treatment. He had been hit on the head with a piece of coal thrown by a striker. In response to an inquiry as to Wood's condition, an orderly at the hospital said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"His mother, another lady, and a gentleman called to see him to-day. I think he will be out in the course of a week."

"Were any others injured in Saturday night's trouble brought to the hospital?"

"The two men whose names were printed in The New-York Times to-day."

A private of the Thirteenth Regiment, who was in the charges made on the strikers, in speaking of the matter, said:

"There was a big crowd of strikers and their sympathizers about the stables when we came up to relieve the Forty-seventh Regiment's men. They called us all sorts of names and threw missiles. We charged them several times, and pricked some of them with our bayonets. If we had been in any serious danger, Major Cochrane would have ordered us to give the gang cold lead instead of steel. We simply thumped and pricked them."

Another militiaman said, as he grinned broadly:

"You New-York newspaper men are not in it when you measure up against Brooklyn talent. Read this story about poor Wood from one of the local newspapers; it sounds as if it might have been written by some one anxious to snatch the laurel wreaths from the brow of Laura Jean Libbey."

And this is the story:

"Here, what?

"Why, blood all over the floor; sandwiches, munitions of war, piled on the cold car stove in the centre.

"'Serious case, this last,' says Surgeon Major John A. Cochrane, who asks the reporter not to confound him with his brother, the other Major Cochrane, who is in charge of the mob, still fighting on the street. 'A serious case,' he continues, sententiously. 'I've put four stitches in—deep hole—filled it with iodoform gauze—bad fracture—better get him into a private room at the hospital.'

"'No, Major, don't send me to the hospital; I want to go home,' says the wounded youth, weakly.

"'You'll go home in the morning, my poor boy,' says the Major, kindly.

"'But I want to go home to-night. Oh! do let me go home!

"'Oh! do let me go home or send—word—to—my—'

"The words of the soldier boy are coming weakly now, and an ounce of whisky is forced down his throat."

THE STRIKE IS UNIQUE.

More Policemen and Non-Union Men than Strikers Injured.

In conversation with a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday an old resident of Brooklyn made the following interesting statement concerning a unique feature of the great strike. Said he:

"Mayor Schieren made an unsuccessful attempt to arrange for an amicable adjustment of the differences between the strikers and the railroad managers. Failing in his efforts to put an end to the strike, he recognized the imperative necessity of taking such action as would lead to the protection of the police, the public, and the railroad companies.

"It would seem that the police need protection as well as the non-union men employed to run cars. During the seven days of the strike several policemen have been injured by strikers, and to-day Police Captain French was temporarily disabled by a striker.

"Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact, that more policemen than strikers have been injured since the strike was inaugurated.

"The only striker in the hospital is a man who was wounded by a soldier.

"The police have made many 'charges' on car wreckers within the last seven days; they have witnessed many assaults on non-union motor men, and yet the officers have handled their clubs so gently that no striker has needed surgeon or ambulance. In this respect the strike is unique.

"In previous strikes, in Brooklyn and elsewhere, the lists of the injured were mainly names of men who had resisted the police. Such is not the case to-day. The record has been broken in the matter of arrests. Fewer arrests have been made in these seven days than were ever made in any previous strike lasting for a similar number of days. I am glad the police are going to have protection."

The old Brooklynite had not heard that during the afternoon, after a mob of three thousand or more strikers and sympathizers had held up cars in Court Street near Hamilton Avenue, Roundsman Fitzgerald arrested Joseph Tansom, a seventeen-year-old boy.

"Well! well!" exclaimed the old Brooklynite. "I guess that Roundsman is not looking for promotion."

Gen. Jourdan Had Backbone.

A Brooklyn police officer said, last night, when a citizen jocosely congratulated him on the fact that the police were to be protected by several thousand militiamen:

"In 1878 we had a longshoremen's strike which lasted over eight weeks. There were 10,000 men mixed up in that strike, and the police handled them. We have had several red-hot strikes of railroad men, and no one ever thought of calling on the militia for help.

"Gen. Jourdan was a Police Commissioner once, and I think he would have resigned if it had been found necessary to call out the National Guard to do police duty. He had a backbone."

GATLING GUNS, IF NECESSARY.

"We Must Have Peace," Says the Rev. Dr. Behrends, "at Any Cost."

The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of the Conservative Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Benford Avenue, Brooklyn, after his morning sermon yesterday, referred to the railroad troubles.

"Do you want anarchy?" he asked, in the course of his remarks.

"No! no!" responded the whole congregation.

"Repeat that," said Dr. Behrends, and the people repeated the words emphatically.

"Our city," said the pastor, "is in a critical condition. When the news of the East New-York disturbances came to my ears I concluded that silence would be unmanly, if not criminal. There can be no temporizing with lawless violence. It is utterly without excuse. It deserves only condemnation, swift, sharp, and severe.

"It is not now a question of arbitration. Arson and murder cannot be arbitrated. Nor are we now concerned with the events of the pending controversy between the railway companies and the strikers. The rights of the companies and the men must be peacefully exercised. They are not peacefully exercised when wires are cut and cars are broken, and men are beaten into unconsciousness and traffic is interrupted. They are not peacefully exercised when policemen and soldiers are hooted at and assaulted.

"The question now is not one of speedily ending the strike. It is the immediate restoration of order, even if the army of the United States must march to our relief.

"Brooklyn is humiliated. Its authorities are defied. It has been said again and again that the people sympathize with the strikers. That may be, but I do not and will not believe that the people sympathize with riot and bloodshed.

"And at present is not the time to be weak-kneed. It's the time for firmness and determination. I want to back up the authorities. I want this church to speak up for law and order.

"Do you want anarchy? Do you want Brooklyn to show the white feather? There is no time to waste upon side issues. There is but one issue. Every street in this city must be made so safe that not one policeman shall be needed on any car that runs. I wish the Riot act had been read last Monday, but we are where we are, and I believe that our city authorities have acted according to their best judgment.

"The time has come, however, when our representatives in the City Hall should know that the people are prepared for vigorous action. If clubs will not do, then bayonets; if bayonets will not do, then lead; if lead will not do, then Gatling guns.

"If we must have martial law and a state of siege, then let us have them, and, if worst comes to worst, we will turn our churches into hospitals. We must have peace, and we will have it at any cost."

CLUBBED BY TWO POLICEMEN.

Motorman McAvoy's Scalp Laid Open—Will Prosecute.

Two Brooklyn policemen who used their clubs on a striker will have to appear in a police court to answer a charge of assault. It is said that one of them is a Roundsman attached to the Cedar Street Station.

Frank McAvoy of 837 Nostrand Avenue, a motorman on the Nostrand Avenue line, and another motorman were standing at Nostrand Avenue and St. Mark's Avenue on Saturday, when a Roundsman, without any provocation, clubbed McAvoy. He and the other man ran to Prospect Place, where they were met by Mounted Policeman 154, who also struck McAvoy, laying open his scalp.

The assault was witnessed by Gottfried Gilinan of 140 Clifton Place, James Connor of Nostrand and St. Mark's Avenues, and J. Wallace of 870 Butler Street.

McAvoy was taken to a drugstore, where his wounds were dressed. He says he will make charges against the two policemen to the Police Commissioner, and will apply to Police Justice Quigley for warrants.

BREAK UP YOUR COLD.

Go to Old Point Comfort by OLD DOMINION LINE. It is a specific!

Luxurious steamers—only 18 hours en route; $16.00 covers entire expense, including stay at Hygeia Hotel.

Send for particulars to Old Dominion S. S. Company, Pier 26, North River, New-York. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

$1.—Pepys's Diary. Plato's "Republic." "Socrates's Trial." Voltaire's Romances. "Confessio Amantis." PRATT, 6th Av., 12th St.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

HANDLED WITH GLOVES.

A Policeman's Boxing Mits Get Him in Trouble.

A superfluity of gloves is one of the troubles with the Broklyn police. This was brought to light yesterday during the progress of one of the scrimmages between the police and the strikers and their sympathizers.

The outbreak occurred in Adams Street, near Myrtle Avenue, within a stone's throw of the First Precinct Station House, and in the heart of the business district of the city.

A Seventh Av

NEW PUBLICATIONS

TWO NOVELS

A Comic Story by Mrs. Cotes.

VERNON'S AUNT. Being the Oriental Experiences of Miss Lavinia Moffat. By Mrs. Everard Cotes, (Sara Jeannette Duncan.) With illustrations by Hal Hurst. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Vernon's aunt, middle-aged and a spinster, had brought him up by hand, but she had not seen him since he was a hobbledehoy boy. He was a conservator of forests at a hill station in India, and she made up her mind to visit him one day when she was dressing dolls for a Zenana mission at a work party, and Letitia Bray read aloud a book of travels in the East. To make up her mind to do a thing was, with Miss Moffat, equivalent to doing it. But her preparations for the journey took time. At subsequent work parties, when Letitia Bray continued her readings about the Orient, incomprehensible matters were referred to Miss Moffat as an authority, because she "was going there."

Miss Moffat lived in Littlehampton, a very small English village, but she had positive views of everything on the face of the earth, a sense of superiority, a determination to be social, and a sublime faith in herself. Wherefore her voyage on a P. & O. steamer, her travels in India, her experiences of tent life in the tropics, her encounters with Mohammedans, wild beasts, men who use tobacco, queer flowers with legs that crawl about the floor, are incessantly amusing.

It is a pity that so much of the humor of Mrs. Cotes's little volume depends on the mistaken idea of the spinster that a Mohammedan gentleman who asks in the best way he can, her favor to secure from her nephew an appointment he has lost, is seeking her hand in marriage. That is a very old device. Still, it is employed with some freshness, and Miss Moffat's settled conviction that she would never marry her supposed suitor is delightful. Miss Moffat's recorded experiences are purely personal. She admits that her diary contained ample and graphic impressions of the country, but as she learned later that they were exactly the same impressions as every other traveler had received, she wisely suppressed them.

Dr. Mitchell's Work.

WHEN ALL THE WOODS ARE GREEN. A Novel. By S. Weir Mitchell. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

There is in Dr. S. W. Mitchell's romance a double, even a triple attraction. If the reader is romantic, here are the nicest elements. If he be a sportsman, intent on salmon, there are chapters in this story which will make his blood course through his veins, for he can hear the click of reel, the vibration of the tense line, and see the splash of the silver-sided fish. If he is scientifically inclined or purely philosophical, he will read thoughtful passages, which probe the secrets of life, or he will ponder over the wise sayings of Marcus Aurelius.

To have combined so many diverse elements is a real tour de force. The social element Dr. Mitchell treats with unusual skill. You may take down "When All the Woods Are Green" at a gulp. It is to be read with discretion, to be thought about, and then the impression derived from it is lasting.

FREETHOUGHT PAST AND PRESENT

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS OF FREETHOUGHT. By Samuel P. Putnam. New-York: The Truthseeker Company. $5.

In this volume are not less than 150 portraits of persons distinguished in all parts of the world as freethinkers, the United States just now furnishing the larger proportion of pictures. You may find brief mention of the lives of Locke, Hume, Kant, Hamilton, Bacon, Herbert Spencer, Huxley, Rabelais, Montaigne, Shelley, Goethe, Burns, Zola, Swinburne and mixed up with them an innumerable company of unknown personages.

As a frontispiece there is a photograph of Mr. Ingersoll and his grandchild, and, as the man and the infant have little hair on their heads, the resemblance is striking.

The book purports to be in two parts. First, the influence of freethought is shown in all departments of life in various parts of the world. The second is devoted to the efforts made to organize a party of freethinkers in the United States and to impress "imperishably the story of freethinking in the past."

Thanks be to our Constitution, anybody in this country of ours can believe as he pleases, but, alas! there are some Governments where freedom of conscience is not permitted. The world is fortunately interdependent, and every day the distant sections are brought into closer relationship.

Unquestionably, "freethought," during the last 400 years, has not made us worse, but better. In philosophy, science, literature, education, in government, this freedom of thinking has given an impetus to the world's advance. There is a grave problem regarding freethought. If it be too spasmodic, it is unhealthy. It may be at times like a false growth which saps the body politic. The excrescences bud and true vitality is endangered. Human progress only is progress when it moves slowly, and conservatism is the natural brake.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

—Macmillan & Co. have issued a translation by Annie Hamilton of Gregorovius's "History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages." This work has long been familiar to students, but, although thirty years have elapsed since it made its appearance, it has remained unknown to English readers in general for want of a translation. The story told by Gregorovius in these two volumes begins at the opening of the fifth century, and comes down to the coronation of Charlemagne. Ample as is the author's learning, he writes interestingly, and with life and warmth. The books are printed from large type, and are bound attractively.

—The Funk & Wagnalls Company have ready the complete work by Dr. Emanuel V. Gerhart, "Institutes of the Christian Religion," of which the first volume was issued several years ago. Dr. Gerhart explains that in 1891, when his first volume appeared, nearly the whole of the second volume had been written, but he concluded, on reflection, to rewrite the whole of it. In the new volume are embraced the doctrines of the Adamic race, of Christ, of the Holy Spirit, of personal salvation, and of last things. As completed, the work embraces about 1,700 pages, but they are printed from large type, and the index is full and minute.

—Two handsome volumes come from the Messrs. Lippincott—"The Marquis de la Fayette in the American Revolution," by Charlemagne Tower, Jr. The author's purpose has been to trace the career of La Fayette in America from the date of his arrival (1777) down to his return to France after the surrender of Cornwallis, in 1781. Portraits of La Fayette and his wife are given, and several maps to illustrate his military career here. The volumes are printed in the best style of the Lippincotts, and in their dignity and simplicity are worthy of the subject.

—"In the Heart of the Bitter-Root Mountains," by Heclawa, (G. P. Putnam's Sons,) gives the story of the Carlin hunting party, who worked their way through an almost unknown section of the United States. The basin of Clearwater River was first explored by Lewis and Clark, and the river bore then its Indian name of Kooskooskee. The volume—one of adventure—shows what is life in the woods and what are the risks and privations to be undergone. It may be borne in mind that there was much anxiety felt at one time in regard to the fate of the party. At times it did look as if the whole party would die of hunger and cold. "Heclawa" writes of the advance and retreat of the explorers, and tells how they combatted danger, and finally were rescued.

—Macmillan & Co. have sent out the third edition of Seyffert's "Dictionary of Classical Antiquities," as revised, edited and extended by Nettleship and Sandys. The excellence of this work has made it a standard publication. The low price at which it is sold ($3) places it within the reach of many. More than 450 illustrations are given in its pages. The present edition differs somewhat from the others in shape of page and in paper, and the changes made are improvements.

—"Prince Henry the Navigator" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) belongs to that series of books having the general title of The Heroes of the Nations. This volume, written by Mr. C. Raymond Brazley, gives an account of geographical progress throughout the early ages. It was Prince Henry who first directed the movement which culminated with Columbus and the discovery of America. It was Henry and Portugal who prepared the way. The work is of decided interest, because it contains copies of all the best-known maps of the early cartographers. The illustrations are numerous, giving portraits of Prince Henry, with those of the principal persons of his time. Mr. Brazley's volume gives the opportunity for understanding the first outlook on an unknown world, and it is possible to appreciate what were the great victories of geographical advance.

LITERARY NOTES

—Leslie Stephen has about completed his biography of his brother, the late Sir James Fitzjames Stephen.

—The final volume of the illustrated edition of Green's "Short History" will be published soon by the Harpers.

—The author of "A Girl in the Karpathians," (now Mrs. Henry Norman,) has written a novel, to which has been given the title "Gallia."

—Stevenson's account of his pasage from Glasgow to New-York as an emigrant in 1879 fills about 100 pages of the second volume of the new Edinburgh Edition of his writings. The title of this piece of writing, which has never before been published, is "From the Clyde to Sandy Hook." Originally it was intended to serve as the first part of a work called "The Amateur Emigrant," of which the second part was to be the already published "Across the Plains."

—John Payne's translation of "Boccaccio" will fill three volumes, which will be printed from type, the edition being limited to 304 copies. A large paper edition on Japan paper will comprise 66 copies. The American agent for the work is J. W. Bouton.

—Mrs. James T. Fields has written for The Century a chapter of personal recollections of Oliver Wendell Holmes, which will be printed in the February number. About a dozen letters from Dr. Holmes to Mr. Fields will be printed with the article.

—The Merriam Company has published as one of the Waldorf Series a parody on "Trilby," with the title "Billtry." The parody extends to the illustrations as well as to the text. In the Waldorf Series have recently appeared "A Little Game with Destiny," and "Two Bad Brown Eyes," by Marie St. Felix. A volume in preparation for the series is "Patricia," a sequel to "Two Bad Brown Eyes."

—Dodd, Mead & Co. expect to issue their first number of The Bookman in February. The conspicuous success of this periodical in England indicates that it will have an interested welcome in America.

—Among the "Trilby" items in the current number of The Critic is this: "I picked up an interesting bit of information in Franklin Square the other day. Mr. J. Thorne Harper was busy figuring at his desk when I came along. He laid down his pencil and said: 'There's an item for you; we have so far used 100 tons of paper in printing "Trilby."'"

—Sidney Colvin writes to The Athenaeum that the name of the peak on which the body of R. L. Stevenson was buried is not Pala; nor is it Vala, or Vaca, as some writers have made it. The true name is Vaea, the vowels being pronounced separately, with the accent on the "e."

—One of the successful books of the period is "The Inventions, Researches, and Writings of Nikola Tesla," by Thomas Commerford Martin, published by The Electrical Engineer. The first edition appeared during January, 1894, and the second was completely exhausted before the close of the year. The third is expected within a few days. The work has also been favorably reviewed by the technical press of England, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, and other countries. An authorized German translation is now being brought out by W. Knapp of Halle.

—Mr. William Henry Thorne, the founder and editor of the quarterly review called The Globe, which has heretofore been published in Philadelphia, issues his January number from a New-York office—the Decker Building, in Union Square. The Globe has long impressed its readers as a periodical written by vigorous and incisive hands. Its success here must become still greater than its success has been in Philadelphia. In announcing the removal, The Globe says: "What London is to England, what Paris is to France, New-York is to the United States—the intellectual as well as the monetary head of the land; and what each of these cities is to the culture of its respective nation, The Globe Review is to the mental, moral, and spiritual life of the modern world; hence our removal to New-York, where we mean to stay. We have succeeded well in Philadelphia and Chicago. We mean to succeed better in New-York."

—A new periodical just to hand from England is called The Windsor Magazine, the publishers being Ward, Lock & Bowden, and its price sixpence. Norman Gale and Guy Boothby contribute to this number, which has for frontispiece a picture of Queen Victoria holding the new infant Prince, with the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York standing beside the Queen.

—A publication of much value is the "Combined Official Series of New-York State Reports and Session Laws," in which are given official reports of all cases adjudicated in all courts of record and the session laws of the State. It is issued weekly at Albany by James B. Lyon, the State Printer, and in New-York by Banks & Brothers. The value and utility of it spring from the fact that one does not now need to wait for a bound volume; here reports and laws are given every week.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

INSTITUTES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. By Emanuel V. Gerhart, D. D., LL. D. With an introduction by Philip Schaff, D. D., LL. D. 2 vols. 8vo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3 per volume.

THE GROWTH OF THE IDYLLS OF THE KING. By Richard Jones, Ph. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE MARK O' THE DEIL AND OTHER NORTHUMBRIAN TALES. By Howard Pease. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

THE GOOD SHIP MOHOCK. By W. Clark Russell. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

LENT, PAST AND PRESENT, A STUDY OF THE PRIMITIVE ORIGIN OF LENT, ITS PURPOSE AND USAGES. By Hermann Lilienthal. With an Introduction by John Williams, D. D. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE TOWARD THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. By Charlemagne Tower, Jr., LL. D. 2 vols. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A Movement Organized by the Farmers to Remove It from the Influence of State Politics.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—There is a movement on foot among prominent Grangers of New-York State to take the Department of Agriculture and its subordinate organizations from the influence of politics. The first step in this direction was taken during the meeting of the State Dairymen's Association at Oneonta last Fall, and the second conference was held at Syracuse on Dec. 28.

At that meeting a committee was appointed to attend the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, which was held in this city on Wednesday last. As a result, the committee was directed to consult with various organizations interested, prominent Grangers, the State Agricultural Department, and Gov. Morton, and then outline the policy to be pursued. If the committee and the various interests can agree, a bill will be drawn embodying their ideas and introduced in the Legislature.

The purpose of the proposed reorganization is to establish a State Board of Agriculture, to be composed of delegates from the State Agricultural Society, the State Dairymen's Association, the Western New-York Horticultural Society, the State Association of County Agricultural Societies, the Experimental Station at Cornell University, and the Experimental Station at Geneva, each to send two delegates. The delegates are to serve without pay, and be empowered to select some one, not a delegate, as Secretary, he to be the chief executive officer, upon whom will devolve the work of the department.

The plan outlined, it is believed, would produce the most beneficial results.

COMING SOCIAL EVENTS IN ALBANY

The Week to be Filled with Receptions and Dinner Parties.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Social events at Albany promise to be lively and frequent until Ash Wednesday. For this week the days are pretty much taken up with dates for gayeties. This is partially because of the return of Mrs. Morton last night, after spending the past week in New-York and at Ellerslie.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Schuyler Crosby gives a dinner to Gov. and Mrs. Morton; on Tuesday the Governor and Mrs. Morton will be given a reception at the Fort Orange Club; on Wednesday Mrs. Morton will give a reception at the Executive Mansion; on Thursday Mrs. Corning will give a large dinner, and on Saturday Mrs. Morton will entertain a good number at dinner, following it on the succeeding Monday with another dinner.

FROM CITY HALL TO CITY LIMITS

Combination Between the Third Avenue and Union Companies.

A combination between the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company has been effected, one result of which is a promise that passengers will be conveyed from the northern limits of the city to the City Hall for a single fare.

In order to carry out the plan it will be necessary to lay new switches at various points. One at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue has already been completed, and another will soon be laid. It is intended to run through trains between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the Post Office, consisting of a grip car and two trailers. New grip cars, necessary for the purpose, are being constructed at the Third Avenue car shops.

The Third Avenue company will collect all through fares going north, and the trolley company will collect fares from southbound passengers.

Brooklyn Vital Statistics.

There were 508 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending at noon Saturday, and the death rate was 24.5 in an estimated population of 1,080,000.

Of the deaths, 142 were children under five years old. There were 215 deaths in tenements and 72 in public institutions.

Of the more important causes of death, the following were reported: Pneumonia, 98; tubercular diseases, 75; diphtheria, 33; nephrites, 19; meningitis, 14; croup, 8; whooping cough, 1. There were 344 births and 184 marriages.

FOR UNION OF CHURCHES

Is the Mission of the Rev. Dr. Henry Lunn of England to This Country.

INCLUDE ALL PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Dr. Lunn Explains the Movement and Speaks of Its Progress —The Overlapping of City Churches.

In the congregation at Dr. Lyman Abbott's Church, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, was the Rev. Dr. Henry Lunn, an English clergyman of the muscular, broad-shouldered type, who has come over here to try to interest American clergymen of almost all denominations in the international movement for a federation of all Protestant churches, which has grown out of the now famous Grindelwald Conference. He wants to get some of them to cross the water and attend the annual conference next September. Dr. Lunn arrived here from London on Saturday, with the cordial indorsement of Archdeacon Farrar and a number of other English clergymen of note. Dr. Abbott, among other clergymen here, had been notified of his intended visit, and was waiting for him. Next Sunday evening Dr. Lunn will explain his scheme of church federalization from Mr. Beecher's old pulpit.

He briefly explained it yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times. But before telling what Dr. Lunn had to say a few words about the man and his career will be of interest. He was born in 1859, and after taking a theological course he went to Trinity College, Dublin, where he was graduated in arts, medicine, and surgery, with a view to becoming a medical missionary in India. He was twenty-seven years old when he went to India to begin his missionary work. He lived there so long as his health would permit; then he went back to England, and became editor of the Review of The Churches, a very powerful religious journal in Great Britain. But since 1892, when the first Grindelwald Conference was held, Dr. Lunn has become more widely known in connection with that movement. In fact, he was the originator of it.

"The idea of church federation first occurred to me," he said yesterday, "when I was a student in Trinity College. The homerule movement of 1886 was then at its height. I belonged to a club of fifty men that met once a week for a frank discussion of that perplexing question. Michael Davitt and T. W. Russell were among the number. So were some of the professors in the college, among them a brother of Matthew Arnold. The club was composed of men holding widely different opinions, but the discussions were always harmonious, and I believe were productive of good. This suggested to me that the same idea might be utilized to advantage in church work. I though of it all the time I was in India, but it was not until my return to England that I could begin to put my ideas into practice.

"We chose Switzerland for the conference, so that clergymen who attended it might feel free from the restraint of numberless sectarian differences at home. If we held it in any particular parish in England the parish priest would want to be consulted, and all that sort of thing. So it was considered best to go to Switzerland. The object of the conference, in a word, was to bring Christians of all schools in the Protestant Church into friendly social intercourse with a view to preventing waste of effort. Among the original supporters of the proposal were men so well known as Earl Nelson, the President of the Home Reunion Society; the eloquent Dr. W. Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon; the learned Dr. Perowne, Bishop of Worcester; Dr. Maclaren, so well known for his sermons in all the churches of Congregationalism; Hugh Price Hughes, one of the leading representatives of Wesleyans; Père Hyacinthe, one of the most eminent preachers of the Conferences at Notre Dame, in Paris, and afterward one of the leaders of the Old Catholic movement which arose from the Pope's new and monstrous dogma of papal infallibility; Dr. Clifford, Dr. Berry, and many others."

"Did you invite Roman Catholics to the conference?"

"When we wrote Bishop Vaughn, successor of Cardinal Manning, about it he replied in effect, that there was no division, except outside the Roman Catholic Church, and that if we wanted them to go in for a general scheme of church federalization we should be obliged to submit to St. Peter."

"What about the Unitarians and Jews?"

"We all feel that to be a success this movement must be on a strictly Trinitarian basis," said Mr. Lunn.

"What effect has the movement had in England, so far?"

"A very marked effect. In all the large towns and counties clergymen of every denomination, all the various divisions of Nonconformists, as well as clergymen of the Established Church, are getting together to prevent waste of effort. Last year the Grindelwald Conference was attended by 2,500 members, and was a conspicuous success. It resulted in an appeal to all Methodist bodies to unite in co-operative reunion. This address was signed by the Presidents of the four minor Methodist bodies, as well as by Dr. C. B. Neely, the Commissioner of Reunion appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. Next year we expect to have a much larger and more powerful meeting, at which I hope to persuade some influential clergymen from this country to be present. To talk of organic effort, as yet, is only a waste of time. A complete reunion of all Protestant Churches is a dream of the long-distant future.

"While walking in Madison Avenue this morning," continued Mr. Lunn, "I was impressed by the overlapping of churches. It represented to me a great waste of energy. Too many clergymen are competing for the spread of Christianity in the same locality, while the poor heathen in other districts are left to take care of themselves. I should say, from observations made in my short walk to-day, that there is a wide field in New-York for the reform movement that the clergymen who believe in the federation of churches are trying to bring about.

The impression seems to have got about that I am here on a lecturing tour—the same as Jean Hole, for instance. That is a mistake. I am here solely on missionary work, to interest American clergymen in the Grindelwald movement. My plans are not perfected, but I expect to have an opportunity to speak in this city, Brooklyn, Boston, Buffalo, Toronto, Chicago, and possibly at Yale and Harvard Colleges.

"While I am in this country," said Mr. Lunn, in conclusion, "I shall make an opportunity to traverse Mrs. Annie Besant's absurd statements about Hinduism. My long residence in India afforded me ample opportunity to become acquainted with the darker side of Hinduism, and I think that a great many people here will be interested in what I have to say about it. I shall try to talk on this topic at Harvard and at Yale."

SCANLAN A HOPELESS IMBECILE

His Old Friend, Actor James C. Roach, After a Visit to Bloomingdale, Declares Him to be Dying.

James C. Roach, the playwright and actor, who wrote "Shane-na-Lawn" for William J. Scanlan, in which the comedian starred for six seasons, visited the unfortunate actor at the Bloomingdale Asylum yesterday. Mr. Roach and Scanlan were very intimate friends, having roomed together during the rehearsals of "Shane-na-Lawn," that being necessary, Mr. Roach says, to enable him to see that Scanlan, whose habits were very uncertain, even at that time, studied his part. Speaking of his visit last night, Mr. Roach said:

"Scanlan has lost much flesh since I saw him last, and while he has certainly had intervals of sanity since his confinement, his condition to-day is that of a perfect imbecile, and he has been so for several weeks. The authorities say that he is in no immediate danger, but that the end will undoubtedly come without warning. They say that on certain occasions they have thought him to be dying, when he has improved and become stronger than before. I am not, of course, a specialist on insanity questions, but if any judgment can be formed from the appearance of a patient, Scanlan is surely declining."

The playwright, who is now rehearsing his play, "Rory of the Hill," in which he is to appear himself, is anxious to arrange a benefit performance. The proceeds, he says, if Scanlan's wife is not in need, could be used in some way to commemorate the once popular and noble-hearted Irish comedian.

Protection to Grouse.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Tuesday the sportsmen of Wilkesbarre and vicinity held a meeting in that city for the purpose of getting up a law to present to the Legislature forbidding the sale of ruffed grouse or exporting it from the State. The Wilkesbarre Record says that 3,100 grouse have been retailed in that city in one season by five dealers alone, and many have been shipped to New-York and Philadelphia by the hunters. Pennsylvania is the great grouse State, and if these birds are once exterminated we can never replace them, as they are particularly adapted to this State and climate and cannot be propagated in captivity as other variety of game.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 47 Post Office Building.
91—Wood vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 97—Gilman vs. Allen Bradley Company. 76—Sigua Iron Company vs. Green. 93—Fisk vs. Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company. 108—Same vs. same. 115—Anderson vs. United States Express Company. 116—Bolton vs. Quebec Steamship Company. 43—Slevin vs. McIntyre. 99—Stone vs. Reed.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class I.—1—Seifert vs. Mulligan.
Class II.—2—Matchett vs. Lineberg.
Class IV.—3—Coleman vs. Butler. 4—Matter of the Catholic Publication Society. 5—Sprague vs. Reilly. 6—Schumacher vs. Koch. 7—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle.
Class VI.—8—Beardsley vs. Brewer.
Class VII.—9—Hannemann vs. Fitch. 10—Peysen vs. Sarner.
Class VIII.—11—Palmer vs. American Press Association. 12—Matter of Reamer Lumber Company. 13—Cohen vs. Fountaine. 14—Putnam vs. Eichele. 15—Forster vs. Moore. 16—Higgins vs. Gedney. 17—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 18—Wadsworth vs. Vernan. 19—Spies vs. Einstein. 20—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 21—Anschell vs. Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company. 22—Woodward vs. Horn. 23—Picken vs. Rider. 24—Baird vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 25—Denison vs. Rogers. 26—Knecht vs. Carmon. 27—Loveridge vs. Riley. 28—Hay vs. Cole. 29—O'Keefe vs. Hanley. 30—Delebarre vs. Silverman. 31—Matter of J. H. Bonnell Company. 32—Carpey-Menke Company vs. Cohn. 33—McNulty vs. Woolsey. 34—Campbell vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 35—Tabler vs. Dacey. 36—Morgan vs. Hodder. 37—Matter of the Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Company. 38—Payne vs. White. 39—Matter of Townley. 40—Lucas vs. Tompkins. 41—Levenson vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 42—Eidt vs. Schillinger Fireproof Cement and Asphalt Company. 43—Oppenheim vs. Zangen. 44—Cohen vs. Fountaine.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Demurrers.—153—Morehouse vs. Williams. 192—Hanson vs. Dingley Electric Company. 133—Leibermann vs. New-York and Northern Railway Company. 197—Weston vs. Fitch. 200—Schmalz Cigar Machine Company vs. Schmalz. 201—New-York Board of Fire Underwriters vs. Metropolitan Lloyds of New-York City.
Divorce.—2340—Rowland vs. Rowland. 2347—Gornall vs. Gornall. 2480—McGee vs. McGee. 2327—Malis vs. Malis. 2335—Lackey vs. Lackey. 2806—Seigel vs. Seigel. 2607—Bogart vs. Bogart.
Law and Fact.—Case on—1868—Coffin vs. Leach. 2579—Hunnewell vs. Tax Commissioners. 2555—People ex rel. Pike vs. Barker. 1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Ainley. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2507—O'Bierne vs. Rullis. 1468—Henman vs. Silverblatt. 569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1885—Morris vs. Morris. 1815—Eaton & Prine Company vs. Hammerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2612—Milbank vs. Gorman. 2574—Knauth vs. O'Brien.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
2388—Greaves vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1744—Pinkney vs. Darling. 5538—Shevlin vs. Shevlin. 1102—Rowley vs. Padelford. 2167—Knoch vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2682—Knudsen vs. Boyes. 2376—Patterson vs. Ongley Electric Company. 5557—Jarvis vs. The Mayor, &c. 2575—Williams vs. Wells. 2696—Koch vs. Haffner. 2128—Sands vs. Kerrigan. 2554—Dounce vs. Singer & Guernsey Company. 2437—Dolen vs. Wuensch. 2321—Gavigan vs. The Mayor, &c. 5706—Gleason vs. Mehrbach. 5635—Grant vs. Chandler. 5511—Gentner vs. Anthony. 2696—Tarbox vs. New-York Stencil Works. 2108—Davis vs. Runkle. 1471—Hess vs. Currier. 2734—Coquard vs. Carter.
Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3600—Laidlaw vs. Sage. No day calendar.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until the first Monday of February.
COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
1—Brandt vs. Alexander. 9—Pottier & Stymus Company vs. Ramel.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
365Treacy vs. Rathbun. 1307—Rieser vs. Zubrinsky. 938—Wilson vs. Press Publishing Company. 696—Dee vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 2578—Sickles vs. Herold. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1230—Hen vs. Lesser. 1183—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 983—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 2582—Baber vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1229—Jahoda vs. Eldridge. 1286—Parker vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1281—Reich vs. Cochran. 1146—Cavagan vs. Hausling. 2504—Sommerfield vs. Gorman. 555—Markowitz vs. Weinberger. 1208—Aller vs. White. 1110—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1054—Schweinberg vs. Le Boutillier. 1297—McIlroy vs. Wronkow.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
152—Kalish vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 153—Skelly vs. same. No other case will be taken up this term.
SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.
486—Rafendorf vs. Glauber. 713—Knoor vs. Orvis. 719—Schuchardt vs. Schuchardt. 726—Seckel vs. Seckel. 668—Gilmartin vs. Gilmartin. 738—More vs. More. 745—Stanselle vs. Stanselle. 736—Abarno vs. Grigorio. 490—Young vs. Young. 567—Scrton vs. John Kroder Company. 646—Petchaft vs. Gurley. 596—Wells vs. Riggl. 462—Ruopp vs. Ruopp. 347—Hoyt vs. Crimora Manganese Company. 706—Hammerstein vs. Koster, Bial & Co. 720—Friedland vs. Jacobs. 755—Collins vs. Collins. 559—Sampe vs. Strauss. 734—Frost vs. Frost. 749—Greenough vs. Grenough. 751—Herman vs. Herman.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
964—Murphy vs. Hopper. 876—Sarner vs. Hellman. 877—Baum vs. same. 568—The Mayor, &c., vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1149—Harlem vs. Mahler. 1249—Siebert vs. Allhause. 1225—Yates vs. Farrell. 1633—Stamford vs. Guidet. 645—Crotty vs. Prum. 1100—Connolly vs. Thorp. 1048—Brogan vs. Hagan. 1084—Wallner vs. Blaurock. 1683—Moy vs. Ocean Steamship Company.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
1111—Smith vs. Mehrbach. 980—Seidlicke vs. Equitable Gaslight Company. 1158—Heagney vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 802—McCabe vs. Park. 1123—Yung vs. Starin. 1680—Lonergan vs. Manoth. 1447—Rider vs. Jackson. 1331—O'Connor vs. Schnepel. 1572—Jacobs vs. Greenwald. 1272—Driggs vs. The Mayor, &c. 1138—Gottlieb vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 337—De Kraft vs. De Kraft. 1183—Kuhn vs. Sachs. 972—Marshall vs. Palmer. 1034—Thompson vs. Loesen.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
1080—Edelmuth vs. Schwarzschild. 1081—Same vs. same.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Issues of Fact—Estates of: 181—Patrick Coote. 187—Rebecca J. North. 188—Edward B. Finch. 1027—Contested will of Thomas Harriman.
Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.—James H. Wright, John Smith, Mary A. Gillespie, Daniel Ryan, Joseph Krauth, Charles T. Nichols, Elizabeth B. Underhill, Ida May Dickson, Rebecca Babbitt.
At 2 P. M.—Sophie Pruvost, née Lemaire; Johana Bandelik, John J. Morrison, Louise Pressler.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Case on.
926—Revocation of Probate—Sarah A. Day. Contested wills of: 974—Ellen McCauley. 1015—John George Ade. 1017—Annie S. Flint. 983—Daniel Mahen. 1020—Mary L. Jones. 1022—Charles A. Schiegel. 1026—Margaret O'Neill.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1245—Ames vs. Mack. 863—Roma vs. Francolini. 643—Muller vs. Kiehl. 790—Kindler vs. Schultz. 830—Stockton vs. Rogers. 802—Gibson vs. Manning. 843—Holmes vs. Kassler. 435—Charity Organization Society vs. Springer. 644—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 575—Mastin vs. Rosenthal. 875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 411—Hecht vs. Smith. 308—United States Varnish Company vs. Kiernan. 804—McCarthy vs. Mahon. 1250—Manchester vs. George M. Allen Company. 1254—Commuipaw Coal Company vs. Fish. 334—Kidney vs. McGrath. 216—Lewis vs. Cohen. 882—Rogan vs. Schmidt. 653—Kessel vs. Schwarz. 2107—Conway vs. Spears. 784—Epstein vs. Fargo. 544—Ammon vs. Schmitt. 838—Amblard vs. Frank. 572—Hansen vs. Boyd. 854—Levine vs. Strauss. 2821—Goodman vs. Sexton. 847—Schram vs. Bliven. 848—Hoffman vs. same. 362—Milne vs. Borgaro.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 21, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
940—Hammond vs. Van Schaick. 1136—Berry vs. Selchow. 1147—Adler vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company. 1150—Taube vs. Drydock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1076—Hoefle vs. Schuer. 1170½—Hiscox vs. Hiscox. 3006—Reid vs. Sexton. 1029—Spence vs. Leavitt. 1134—Roberts vs. Hess. 2980—Marshall vs. Elsen Vineyard Company. 1157—Hixcox vs. Mathew. 1161—Frazier vs. Lawrence. 1163—Henblin vs. Taintor. 1164—Sellers vs. Sellers. 1165—Fulton County National Bank vs. Bennett. 1169—Rycroft vs. Jacobson. 1170—Davis vs. Rosenberg. 1176—Abegg vs. Sperry. 1180—Coughlin vs. Malone. 1168—Baldfield vs. Liess. 2807—Newcombe vs. Hyman. 928—Gage vs. Peetsch. 1285—Hagedorn vs. Buckwell. 3151—Curren vs. Sexton. 3152—Goddard vs. same. 3153—Dobson vs. same. 3154—Same vs. same. 242—Scofield vs. Schneider. 2506—Leipziger vs. Sexton. 917—Jacobs vs. Slutz.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlon, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
948—Levy vs. Gorman. 961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A White Lie.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-57th St—3:00—Explanatory Musical Recital.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Railroad of Love.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St—6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Doris.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Off the Earth.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Orientreise.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th to 27th St—2:00 to 11:00—National Bicycle Exhibition.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Les Huguenots.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	31	15	3:30 P. M.	36	30
6 A. M.	27	15	6 P. M.	35	30
9 A. M.	29	19	9 P. M.	36	30
12 M.	33	22	12 P. M.	35	29

Average temperature yesterday.....23¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....32¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....27 2-3
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

SQUELCH PLATT NOW.

At the present moment Mr. Platt cannot defend himself against a general assault. He is not strongly enough intrenched. But give him time, let him throw up defenses, mount his guns, and lay in stores, and it will be a tough job to dislodge him.

Mayor Strong has repeatedly declared that he would make no appointments until the Power of Removal bill was passed. That resolve gives him the control of the local position. Platt may never get much from the Mayor, but until the Power of Removal bill is made a law he can get nothing at all. The Tammany men will hold their places, and good Republicans and Platt Republicans will cool their heels under contiguous stools in Mayor Strong's ante-room.

To delay the enactment of the bill and so keep Tammany men in and Republicans out will hardly strengthen Mr. Platt as a party leader. The Mayor has plenty of grit. In that contest he will win, and Platt will have to give in.

In the fight growing out of the Lexow report and the accompanying bills, Platt will also have to give in if Mayor Strong's supporters go at him with vim and pluck. He won't yield for politeness' sake, but he will relinquish even so important a design as the capture of the police power if he is assailed on all hands, because he can't afford to be beaten now. The Presidential year is still twelve months distant. All his plans lead up to that. He can concede a point now and perhaps recoup later on. From a complete overthrow he could not recover, and he knows very well that he would be worsted in a stand-up fight with all the people who don't want men of his choosing to reorganize the Police Department of New-York.

BONDS AND LEGAL TENDERS.

There was an error, though not a very important one, in our reference yesterday to the bond bill introduced by Senator Sherman. The bonds authorized by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, Mr. Sherman's bill proposes, shall, if now issued, bear only 3 per cent. interest, and be redeemable uniformly at the pleasure of the United States after five years. It would have been simpler and more intelligible had the bill authorized the issue of a 3 per cent. bond redeemable after five years, in amount sufficient to meet the current deficiency in the revenue. The bonds authorized by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, known as the Resumption act, are the same as those authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, known as the Refunding act. The various classes differ from each other only in the rate of interest and the time at which they become payable—one class being 5 per cent. bonds payable after ten years, a second class being 4½ per cent. bonds payable after fifteen years, and the third being 4 per cent. bonds payable after thirty years. As these distinctions are abolished by Mr. Sherman's bill, it is not easy to see why he takes so roundabout a way to describe the bonds he proposes. Nor is there any difference between the bonds and the certificates of indebtedness authorized by Mr. Sherman's bill, except that the latter may be issued in denominations of $25 and the former in not less than $50.

Mr. Sherman's plan is commented on by The Financial Chronicle as follows: "We would be greatly pleased to see the measure reported, but it should be changed in a single particular. The bond to obtain best results must be made payable, principal and interest, in gold. This feature is very needful, far more so than ever before, because the danger to be provided against now is a change in the standard of value, a danger which has been long and is to-day widely felt at home and abroad." This criticism is, in effect, based upon the fact to which we called attention yesterday, that the bill does not adequately address itself to the essential difficulty of the situation. It is our judgment that a provision authorizing the Treasury to borrow money for the redemption of legal-tender notes, which when redeemed, shall be canceled, would meet the difficulty even more completely than a specific gold bond, because it would remove permanently the very cause of all fear or doubt. And we are convinced that if the Treasury had such authority the demand for redemption would be very moderate.

We note, by the way, that one of Mr. Sherman's Republican successors in the Treasury Department expresses very emphatically the view we have so constantly maintained. The Hon. Charles Foster is not exactly a pre-eminent authority on finance, but it is at least safe to regard his utterances as straws that show which way the wind blows. The wind of public opinion is at last blowing steadily and strongly toward the absolute retirement of the legal-tender notes—"the floating debt," as Mr. Foster very happily calls them.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Mayor Schieren had a conference yesterday with the representatives of the striking employes of the trolley companies, and afterward with the representatives of the companies. The strikers agreed that, if the old men were taken back in a body, they would leave to the Mayor, or to three arbitrators selected by him, the question of subsequent discharges, whether of old men or new, and all questions out of which the strike grew. President Lewis of the Brooklyn City Company was willing to accept this proposition if the other companies would do so. The representatives of the other companies refused.

The Mayor thereupon issued the usual proclamation requiring all persons to refrain from unnecessary assembling, and giving notice that the police have been ordered and the militia requested to disperse any unlawful assemblage. Then, in co-operation with Sheriff Buttling, he secured from the Governor an order calling out the First Brigade of the National Guard in this city, which, to the number of some 4,000 men, is under arms and ready for any service that may be required.

Meanwhile two facts are clearly established by the events of yesterday. One is that the trolley companies have not shown the ability that they professed to have to provide their cars with new men. The second is that the cars which have been manned and sent out have not been properly protected. The second fact is of the greater immediate importance, and concerns most nearly the authorities of Brooklyn, the decent people of that city, and the people of the whole State. The peace has not been preserved. Order has not been maintained. Violence has not been promptly or thoroughly suppressed nor punished sharply on the spot, nor has there been adequate attempt to arrest lawbreakers. We cannot say whether the police are strong enough for their share of the work now imposed on them or not, for they have not used the strength they have. A part of the force has been well handled and has acted vigorously, especially the mounted men. But a large part—apparently the larger part of the force—has been handled with strange weakness and irresolution. We hope that this will be changed to-day. It is wrong, and fatally wrong. No amount of military force can do the work of the police. The police can do its own work only under firm, energetic, and determined guidance. Will the Mayor see that this is given? It is his first duty. No matter what the trolley companies may do or fail to do, how many men they have or how they use them, the Mayor is bound to see that every car that goes out is unmolested, or, if molested, that the offenders are swiftly and severely clubbed or otherwise forced into complete submission to the law.

That done, the courts will deal with the companies. If they can run their cars in peace, they will be compelled to run them. Disputes with their men as to wages or hours or distribution of employment, or any other matter incident to the operation of the lines, are no excuse, and will not be accepted as excuse for their failure to comply with the conditions of their charters and to render the service for which they are chartered. On this question the law is perfectly clear, and there will be no difficulty in enforcing it. Obviously, the condition precedent is that the public peace and order shall be restored and maintained. That is the only way to settle the trouble. The lawless violence inflicted with impunity upon men engaged in operating the cars is the chief obstacle. That stopped, the settlement will come immediately. If the companies can go on with new men they will do so. If they cannot, they will have to go on anyway. From every point of view the first, imperative, absolutely indispensable condition is to restore order and maintain it at any cost.

THE CONTEST FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

It is plain that if the people who united at the last election in this city in the effort to secure a reform of abuses in the Municipal Government and to establish a non-partisan administration of city affairs are to gain the object for which they were striving, they must remain united and continue the effort with increased vigor. There is every indication that the Mayor whom they elected will stand by them, if they give him their unswerving support, and in him they may have a "tower of strength." There is no doubt about the forces with which they have to contend. To accomplish their purpose they must have legislation of the right kind from Albany. Mr. Platt, whose purposes are always and altogether partisan, and to whom good government is secondary to party ends, assumes to control the action of a majority of the Legislature in respect to the measures demanded, and the indications thus far have revealed a disposition to submit to his assumption of dictatorial authority. The strongest of these indications appear in the recommendations of the Lexow committee. The people of the city have no alternative but to meet the issue plainly and directly, and test the question whether they can get the legislation which they want or whether they shall have thrust upon them that which Mr. Platt and his partisan supporters want.

To aid in his designs and to do all he can to thwart and baffle the efforts of the Mayor, Mr. Platt has gained control of the newly-elected Republican County Committee. There is no reason to suppose that the action of a majority of that committee represents the wishes of any considerable part of the Republicans who voted for Mr. Strong. The enrollment lists bear the names of not more than one-fifth of the Republican voters of the city. Only a part of these participated in the election district primaries, and, through these, the Assembly District Conventions and the committee to which they elected delegates, the old machine influences, under Platt's instigation and direction, have wrought the result which appeared in the defeat of Chairman Brookfield, and which is, we have no doubt, a complete betrayal of the wishes of the bulk of the party voters.

Now, the honest Republicans, who wish to see the party faith kept and the party promises fulfilled, should stand by Mayor Strong and join with the other friends of municipal reform to keep up the contest for good city government. The Committee of Seventy, the Good Government Clubs, the City Vigilance League, the Chamber of Commerce, and all other organizations that have taken part or are willing to take part in this contest, should join their forces in arousing public opinion, presenting sound measures for legislative action, and bringing to bear all the power of this community to induce the Legislature to perform its plain duty. They should not allow their strength to be divided by working at cross purposes with reference to any object they have in view or by yielding any essential point to Platt or his minions.

They ought to have the help of Gov. Morton, who, whatever the obligations he may deem himself to be under to Platt or any other politician, is of the "better element" of this city. He knows the city's needs and understands the sentiments of its people. His position may be an influential one if he declares himself on the side of the city as against those who are scheming to defeat the rescue of its Government from degradation.

Even the country members of the Legislature cannot be indifferent to the public opinion of this city, if it is distinctly and emphatically made known. The Republican Party got its phenomenal vote in this city at the last election on the promise of aid to municipal reform, and if that promise is broken to the popular hope, it will incur a resentment which will produce a reaction against the party in every large city in the State, as great as that from which the Democratic Party has suffered in consequence of the need of municipal reform. This is a consideration that ought to affect the rural legislator, who does not comprehend all the requirements of legislation for the city.

There should be no turning back or giving way. The test should be made. The issue is clearly presented, and if municipal reform is to be defeated at the command of Tom Platt, it should be a clear and unmistakable defeat, which will leave the field open for renewing the fight, and not a pernicious compromise that will promote the insidious recrudescence of all the abuses and corruptions that have putrefied the City Government.

DOCK LEGISLATION.

The bill drawn by the Dock Contractors and introduced at Albany by Mr. Lawson is a vicious and unseasonable measure. Purely "on its merits" it would be rejected by well-informed legislators, for it has no merits. But its contrivers have impudently attempted to forestall the carefully-matured and authoritative propositions of the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy, whose report was recently published in The Times.

The legislation recommended by this sub-committee, whose report has been approved by the Seventy, is simply the repeal of the law requiring all granite used by the Dock Department to be dressed in this city, and the modification of the foolish Lawson act of last session, so as to allow the department to do with its own men work that cannot be intrusted to outside contractors.

These are the bills to which the Legislature should give its attention. The Lawson Dock Contractors' bill has no backing except that of selfish interests.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUSES.

Dr. Moreau Morris, for the Health Department, made a general inspection between Dec. 28 and Jan. 12 of the public schools reported on by Commissioner Wehrum in April last. He reported on thirteen primary school houses and thirty grammar school houses. In about one-half of these cases he found that the worst abuses—those resulting from defective or bad plumbing—had been remedied so far as, with the situation of the buildings, it was possible to remedy them. But he was still forced to make statements of actual conditions which cannot be read by any decently sensitive citizen of New-York without disgust and humiliation.

For instance, of Primary No. 9, Ninety-ninth Street, corner of Second Avenue, he reports:

Exits are inadequate and dangerous; stair-treads of wood, much worn, very slippery. Outside iron fire escapes, used for daily exit, are uncovered, treads worn very smooth, extremely dangerous in wet, frosty, or snowy weather; frequent hurts reported. Boys' closets in cellar, also used for playroom, immediately under classrooms, very offensive although well flushed and cared for. Ceilings made of paper throughout and loaded with dirty dust, sifted through loose-jointed flooring. Extremely dangerous in case a spark of fire should reach paper ceilings and dry dust.

And here are other examples:

Primary No. 23—No. 264 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.—Old school sink closets situated in the playrooms of boys and girls on ground floor of the building on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, immediately under classrooms, not self-flushing; very offensive.

Primary No. 44—Beach Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Twenty-third Ward.—A very dangerous building.

Grammar No. 4—No. 208 Rivington Street, Thirteenth Ward.—School full, children refused almost daily. Building in good condition, window ventilation only, inadequate and objectionable.

Grammar No. 8—No. 29 King Street, Eighth Ward.—Has the old school sink closets, very offensive. Should be changed for new automatic flush closets. Over 1,200 children in attendance.

Grammar No. 36—No. 710 East Ninth Street, Eleventh Ward.—Cl[illegible] 14 in basement for prim[illegible]

of about 1,100 boys, cannot be otherwise but offensive and obnoxious; foul odors permeate these basement rooms. Their use for classrooms should be discontinued.

Grammar No. 39—No. 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Twelfth Ward.—Ventilation in front room bad; street noisy; closets old; sinks smell badly. Classroom No. 14 in front basement very objectionable on account of street noises, and of offensive, noxious odors from water closets in adjacent yard, and no proper system of ventilation. Teachers in this room have suffered seriously. Its use should be discontinued.

Grammar No. 70—No. 207 East Seventy-fifth Street, Nineteenth Ward.—Four classrooms on ground floor are dark and windows directly over closets; closets in main building below curb and poorly ventilated.

These are facts which go far beyond any present administration. They disclose neglect and bad management, no doubt; but they prove a radically wrong system, which must be completely revised.

COLLECTOR HEALY'S OFFICE.

The office of Collector of Internal Revenue, Mr. Healy, of Brooklyn is shown by the statement we published yesterday to be in excellent shape. The Collector has found it necessary pretty completely to reorganize his force, and as it is not—though it ought to be—under the civil service rules, he has applied the principles of the merit system, so far as he has deemed practicable, on his own motion. The new men have been selected after careful inquiries, systematically made and addressed to former employers or to others equally well informed, and the answers to these are on file in the office and in Washington. In one respect the force is governed by the essential principle of the reformed service. All the subordinates have been made plainly to understand that "their tenure of office would depend entirely upon their honesty and efficiency, and upon no other consideration, political or otherwise." Mr. Healy as a successful business man would be amused if any one should suggest that he make such a declaration to his own employés, but since experience shows that it is needed in public office, it is pleasant to know that he will scrupulously enforce it.

Judging by the work the new Collector is engaged in, the industry of the force before he came in must have largely been devoted to something besides official duty. His deputies find a number of places, subject under the internal revenue law to strict regulation and requiring proportionately close inspection, that have not been visited in months, and still others that have never seen a Government officer. With Mr. Healy's trained business capacity and his energy there is no doubt that the law will be carefully and honestly enforced, and that neither politics nor politicians will be allowed to interfere with it.

AN IRON-ORE COMBINATION.

The new combination agreement of the Lake Superior iron ore mining companies will not necessarily cause a considerable increase of the price of ore. It appears that all the companies except those engaged in the new Mesaba district have gone into the combination and have agreed to limit production and not to permit the price of ore to go below $2.85 per ton. The best ore from the mines of these companies was sold in 1894 for $2.75, and perhaps for a little less.

The Mesaba mines, or at least those operated by companies which have no mines in the older districts, are not in the combination. These are the steam-shovel mines, from which ore is taken at very low cost, and the development of which has exerted so marked an influence upon prices. But a majority of these mines, as well as the railroad that serves them, are controlled by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, and he may decide to accept and maintain the combination's minimum, or some price on a parity with it.

The slight advance in the price of old mine Bessemer ore to $2.85 will increase by very little the cost of Bessemer pig iron. Four years and a half ago these Bessemer ores were selling at $6 and even at $6.50 per ton. We have heretofore pointed out the legitimate effect of this great, but gradual, decline in the cost of raw material upon the cost of making pig iron and the prices of certain finished products in the iron and steel industry.

MR. HOAR'S ALCOHOL PARAGRAPH.

The Treasury Department informs Congress that "not less than $1,000,000 per annum" will be required "to provide a sufficient force of clerks and Inspectors, or other like officers, to carry into effect the provision of the act of 1894 exempting from taxation alcohol used in the arts and for medicinal purposes." This is the alcohol paragraph the insertion of which in the new tariff law was so craftily procured by that righteous and broad-minded statesman, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, and the repeal of which his Republican associates prevented after they had pointed out that the enactment of it would cause a loss of "from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 in revenue per annum," and had jeered at the Democrats for having fallen into the trap which the aged and broad-minded statesman had set for them.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that, in his opinion, "the loss of revenue through the operation of this law will be about $10,000,000 annually." While he estimates the cost of enforcing Mr. Hoar's paragraph at not less than $1,000,000 per annum, he sets forth some considerations which indicate that the cost may be much more. The 1,600 distilleries in the country require the services of 1,850 storekeepers and gaugers, at an annual expense of $1,200,000. If only 1,600 manufacturers should take advantage of the new law, the inspection service required by their operations would cost not less than $500,000, but there are a great many more than 1,600, if all the small manufacturers who use alcohol be included in the list, and no manufacturer can fairly be deprived of the advantages of the statute simply because he does a [illegible] business. In addition, there are [illegible] adoption. The Commissioner has ascertained that about 3,800 druggists are now in the habit of buying alcohol in distillers' original packages or other packages, each containing forty gallons or more, and that there are 200 manufacturers of patent medicines, so that it would be necessary to provide inspection for at least 4,000 concerns in these two classes. But the number of druggists requiring the services of Inspectors might be much larger than 3,800. "It is not clearly seen," says the Commissioner, "how any discrimination could be made against any druggist who makes medicinal or other like compounds in which alcohol is a necessary component part. It would seem that the number who daily, Sundays not excepted, use alcohol in medicinal and other like compounds would be more nearly 32,000 than 1,600, involving an outlay of $10,000,000 rather than $500,000." Among those who would necessarily be brought under supervision are the photographers, manufacturing chemists, perfumers, makers of extracts, hatters, makers of paints and varnishes, manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, manufacturers of woolen goods and carpets, and persons engaged in many other branches of industry. We presume it is well known that this paragraph of the new tariff has not yet become operative because the department has not taken measures to put it in force. Money for meeting the cost of enforcing it has not been appropriated.

Now that he has taken care of his "fences" in Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar should address the Senate on this topic, telling why he was moved to procure the insertion of the paragraph, setting forth his motives, and explaining why the Democrats should be attacked and abused for their courtesy toward him. He has persistently secluded himself heretofore while his party associates were rejoicing in the Senate over the success of his trick and showing the Democrats into how deep a hole he had put them. He ought now to defend and vindicate his statesmanship without delay.

There is balm in Gilead. It appears that, whatever may be the outcome of the struggle for the Senatorial succession in Delaware, it will not be the worst possible outcome. That is to say, it will not be Addicks. This side of the Rocky Mountains nothing has ever been seen in American politics quite so cynically shameless as the attempt of Addicks to buy a Senatorship, as he would buy a horse, by going into the open market with his money. In spite of his bragging, it appears that he has not bought a majority of the Senators. He has bought only six. It is true that he seems to have secured them in fee-simple, but he has secured no more, and they are not a majority. It is to be hoped that the contest will not come to too speedy a close. The longer these six purchased statesmen are held up to public odium, and the oftener they are compelled to vote for their purchaser, the less they will like it, and the more moral and exemplary will the exhibition be. They are probably already aware that Addicks's money can be bought too dear. If they are kept steadily at work voting for Addicks, they may at last emulate the example of the Biblical character who, although he was sustained by thirty pieces of silver, still showed a tardy deference to public opinion.

Gov. Morton cannot be pleased to note what seems to be the general assumption that he is completely under the thumb of Mr. T. C. Platt and the organization which Mr. Platt represents, and that when the interest of this organization comes into conflict with the rights and the welfare of the citizens of this city, he will take sides with the organization and against the city. It is true that this assumption is clearly made by the Lexow committee. They take the power of appointing a commission to reconstitute the police away from the Mayor and give it to the Governor, upon the ground that the Mayor will use it in the interest of the city, while the Governor will use it in the interest of the party machine. These committeemen ought to know how far they may count upon the Governor, but it is possible, it is certainly to be hoped, that in this case they have deceived themselves. The Governor is himself one of the citizens whom he is expected to betray and deliver to the organization. He has a social standing about which he is sensitive, and which he is in danger of compromising if he assents to this bill and exercises the power conferred upon him by it. Doubtless he is willing to go to a considerable length to placate the organization, but will he go to any length? That is at present one of the most interesting questions to every citizen of New-York.

Kaiser Contraband of War.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Kaiser must be a proud man to-day. The Mikado has given him the very choicest Grand Order of the Imperial Chrysanthemum at his command, in recognition of the services of other Germans in teaching Japan the art of war. Let but the Son of Heaven clothe him in the Yellow Riding Jacket, in recognition of Major von Hanneken's platonic wish to make the Chinese Army efficient; let but the King of Siam embellish him with the White Elephant, and he will have reached the highest pinnacle of mineral, vegetable, and animal adornment. Only there is one disquieting thought. Does he not, by the fact of receiving a decoration for indirect military services to the Mikado, cease to be a neutral—become, indeed, contraband of war? Will it not be unsafe to give him passage over neutral territory or convey him in neutral bottoms? We trust not; but it is for the international lawyers to decide.

Prohibition Candidate for President.

From The Baltimore American, (Rep.)

There is a strong probability that the Prohibitionists next year will nominate Mr. Joshua Levering of this city for President. He is a clean man in every respect, and the Prohibitionists could search the country and not find a better or a stronger candidate. He has done great service in active devotion to the public interests and in unostentatious beneficence. As a leading business man, as the President of the Young Men's Christian Association, as the Superintendent of Eutaw Place Baptist Church Sunday school, as the friend and the assistant of the poor, and as a supporter of every worthy cause, he has made a deep and lasting impression upon the respect and esteem of this community. Whenever he has been on the Prohibition ticket he has largely increased its vote, and the part in Maryland owes much of its strength to his wisdom. He will make a fine leader for the Prohibitionists of the country.

FREIGHT RATES WILL FALL

A Revolution in Lake Commerce About to be Inaugurated.

THE GREAT TWENTY-FOOT CHANNEL

Work of Connecting the Lakes for the Benefit of Large Craft Drawing Near Its Completion.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20.—A public improvement that will revolutionize lake commerce is now much more than half done. Within eighteen months the great twenty-foot channel connecting the great lakes will be completed, and the carrying capacity of the lake fleet will be increased by 25 per cent.

This will have a marked effect upon the rates which the vessel owner may expect, and means cheaper flour for all the East, cheaper iron ore for the furnaces of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and cheaper coal for the great Northwest. The change from a sixteen-foot to a twenty-foot depth of water will have cost the sum of about $3,000,000, but it will save that sum in a few years in the cheaper freights which are certain to follow the completion of the work. The appropriation authorized for the improvement was $3,340,000, and the rates at which the contracts have been let make it certain that this will not all be used. By authorizing the making of contracts covering the entire work, a large sum has been saved the public.

There are five points where excavation has been necessary to get the twenty-foot depth. These are the Sault Ste. Marie River, the foot of Lake Huron, the St. Clair Flats Canal, the Grosse Point Flats at the head of the Detroit River, and the bar at the mouth of the Detroit River. Of these all but the last will be completed the coming Summer. The bar at the mouth of the Detroit River offers in some respects the most difficult work to be done. The liability to interruption by storms is greater than at most of the other points, and the character of the excavation is more difficult probably than that of any other except the cut in the limestone reef opposite the Sailors' Encampment Island in the "Soo" River.

The magnitude of these excavations can be appreciated by the fact that the sand, mud, gravel, boulders, and solid rock which must be dredged or cut out to form the channel would cover almost two square miles of territory to the depth of three feet, or to put the same figures in different form, it would cover an acre to the depth of nearly 1,200 feet. This great work has been divided into eight sections, four of which are in the Sault Ste. Marie River. These four sections embrace only about one-eighth of the excavation, however, but comprise some solid rock cuttings of great difficulty. The channel here will be 21 feet deep and 300 feet wide. Part of the work here will cost $2.43 per square yard.

The work at the foot of Lake Huron comprises about one-fourteenth of the total excavation, and will give a channel 21 feet in depth and 2,400 feet wide. This great width is necessary in order that sailing ships may enter the river easily from the lake. At the St. Clair Flats the channel is to be 20 feet deep, 650 feet wide above the canal, and about 800 below. This section has about one-ninth of the whole excavation. The greatest amount of dredging is at the Grosse Point Flats, where the amount is calculated to be 2,900,000 square yards, or over one-half the entire excavation. It is the cheapest and easiest of all the work, however, and is being done at the rate of 14¾ cents per square yard. More than one-half of this contract has been completed.

The least work done in proportion to what is contracted for is at the mouth of the Detroit River, where about one-fifth of the entire excavation must be done, and where the amount thus far dredged is only about 45 per cent. Several of the "Soo" River sections have been completed, and if the work had been pushed as rapidly everywhere as it has been there, the deep channel would be opened before the end of the coming sason. The larger amount of excavation at the other points, however, has had much to do with the slower progress of the work.

Among many who have given the subject some thought, but have not been able to judge of just the way in which this great undertaken is being carried to completion, there has been an apprehension that the work would simply result in lowering the level of the great lakes, and not be of permanent value. This is entirely unfounded. Every one familiar with engineering will readily understand that it is the cross section which regulates the amount of water discharged through a given channel, and not the depth alone. To put it another way, it is the average depth of the channel, and not the depth at some given point, which measures the rate of discharge of water through it. The current being the same, a channel which averages ten feet deep will discharge more than one that averages nine feet, even if part of the latter is twenty feet deep, while the former is at no place more than fifteen feet. It is this principle which regulates this lake channel. As the amount of rock, sand, gravel, and mud dredged and cut out at one place is used to fill in the channel at other points, the effect of the deeper channel cannot be serious upon the levels of these great inland seas. In fact, it is not expected that it will lower the level at all, and it is certain that it cannot do so to any appreciable degree.

The great benefit of this deep-water channel will be felt by the large boats. The tendency for some years has been steadily toward driving the smaller craft out of business, and it will be greatly accelerated by the completion of the improvement. It may safely be prophesied that the day of the small sailing ship on the lakes will be told when the deep-water channel is completed. The value of the small steamer will also be depreciated, while the big propellers will profit accordingly. But they will be affected by the greater carrying capacity which will be given to all vessels of their class, and the result will undoubtedly be a shrinkage in freight rates far below what they have ever been before, even in dull years.

The large vessels will be able to carry about one-third more each trip, and at a pinch they will take freight at a correspondingly lower rate rather than not do the business. The marine interests will be the first benefited by the great work now in progress, but eventually the work will redound principally to the benefit of the people whose money is paying for the improvement.

Ex-Gov. Pattison's Eligibility.

From The Philadelphia Times.

All the quibbles about Gov. Pattison's ineligibility for Mayor amount to nothing, nor will they be seriously considered by any Philadelphia voter. His position as a Philadelphian has been universally accepted by the people, as well as by himself. He has never spoken of himself except as an inhabitant of Philadelphia, where all his interests have been, excepting when called to Harrisburg to take up his residence in the Executive Mansion of the State, which gave him citizenship there while he was in the performance of his public duties without forfeiting any rights whatever as a Philadelphian. If his home shall not have been established sixty days before the election within his present election precinct, like many other good citizens who have changed their residence in that time, he would be disqualified as a voter, as the Constitution is mandatory on that point; but of his eligibility to the Mayoralty as an inhabitant of this city there cannot be any doubt outside of partisan quibbles.

Too Young to Say at Eighty-nine.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Ethel—Grandma, how old do they get before they quit liking flattery?

Grandma—I'm eighty-nine, my child, but you'll have to ask some one older than I.

TENG-CHOW-FOO SILENCED

The Japanese Commenced the Bombardment on Saturday.

FOREIGN WAR SHIPS ON THE SCENE

Japan Informed by Minister Dun that Ex-Secretary Foster's Mission Is Not an Official One.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Che-Foo correspondent of the Central News says that the Japanese began bombarding Teng-Chow-Foo yesterday. The British war ship Daphne and the American ship Yorktown left Che-Foo to observe the bombardment, which is still in progress.

The Central News learns from Che-Foo that three Japanese war ships carrying troops have silenced the forts at Teng-Chow-Foo. More than 25,000 Japanese have been landed at Yun-Ching, near the great fortress of Wei-Hai-Wei, and fifty Japanese transports are off the coast at that point.

From Tokio the Central News learns that, in accordance with instructions from Secretary Gresham, Edwin Dun, the American Minister, has informed the Japanese Government that ex-Secretary John W. Foster has undertaken his peace mission for China on his own responsibility, as far as the Washington Government is concerned.

JAPAN'S DIFFICULT TASK.

She Will Find Many Obstructions on the Road to Pekin.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The Rev. Henry Blodget, D. D., who has spent thirty years in Pekin, and who is now in this country, has given his opinion to the American Board of Foreign Missions regarding the war between China and Japan. He says:

"The Japanese have fought well and are very brave. They have gained many victories. Their officers have been able men and skillful Generals. Their armies have been loyally supported by their Government and people, but they have still a great work before them.

"In the early part of January they had not taken Yingtsu, which is the port of Niu-Chuang, and is more than 300 miles by land northeast from Pekin. During the Winter the army corps, marching from its present position toward Pekin, must be cut off from communication with the sea. Coolies from Japan must carry its munitions of war and supplies for its commissariat. The weather is cold, the mercury falling as low as to zero, Fahrenheit, or even lower than this. Fierce winds sweep down from the north, and the ground occasionally is covered by a fall of snow. It would not be strange if the Chinese soldiers, who are accustomed to this climate, should recover a little courage, and, having been furnished with better arms and received military drill from European officers, should offer serious resistance to the progress of the Japanese.

"The boast of the Japanese was that they would reach Pekin in November. As things now stand, it seems improbable that they can accomplish this during the Winter; and if the Chinese and Manchus remain united and loyal, and improve the opportunity of this delay, they may fail entirely in their purpose. The Japanese, though in numbers equal to the population of the British Isles, are immeasurably inferior in wealth and in resources for a prolonged war. It is possible that they may be defeated even by their own victories. The task they have undertaken is too great for them."

He believes the negotiations for peace that are going forward will be successful. He says:

"The treaty powers desire peace, and will use their influence to secure it. China is ready for peace, even on humiliating terms. Japan, considering the honorable position she has already attained, may consent to give up her march on Pekin and grant terms of peace, such as can be accepted.

"It is not improbable that very close commercial and political relations will spring up between China and Japan. Already the productions of the soil and the manufactures of each nation are found in the markets of the other. Such trade is sure to increase greatly, and it will be regulated by the treaty about to be made. There need not, in this respect, be in the treaty anything unfavorable to foreign interests.

"If hostilities between the Chinese and the Manchus, the latter having ruled over China for 250 years, should break out, and an attempt be made to throw off the yoke of the Manchus, this would bring in a new element of strife, and no one could forecast the end. Since there is no Chinese who could establish any claim to the throne the question might arise of a partition of the empire among the European powers.

"In Pekin, and elsewhere throughout the land, the missionary work is carried forward without obstruction. A letter recently received from the Deputy Director of the China Inland Mission, which has more than 600 missionaries scattered throughout China, says: 'So far, our missionaries in the interior are allowed to remain and labor in peace.' Letters from other missionaries are to the same effect.

"In the month of November last, in passing through the city of Osaka, I was permitted to visit the wounded Chinese prisoners. There were forty-nine of them in all. They were quartered in the largest temple in Osaka. Japanese mattresses were laid on the floor for them to sleep upon. They were furnished with sufficient bedding and abundant food. The best medical and surgical aid was afforded them, the surgeon in charge, Dr. Chiang K'ou Huai, having received his medical education in Berlin. They conversed freely with me, and seemed cheerful, happy, and very thankful. The prisoners not wounded were treated with corresponding clemency, and were well cared for in every respect. When we remember that early in the war a Chinese Governor offered 100 taels for the head of a Japanese private, and double that amount for the head of an officer, such treatment of Chinese prisoners by the Japanese is the more remarkable. Nor is it greatly to be wondered at if, in a single instance, at Port Arthur, the cruelties of the Chinese provoked retaliation.

"Will these object lessons, set before the Chinese by a people who thirty-five years ago looked up to them for their civilization, and who still study the Chinese classics in their schools, be lost upon the nation? Will they still stand looking backward to their ancient kings and sages? Or will they see that new times are upon them and act accordingly? The first alternative will mean a gradual partitioning of China among the European powers; the second, the awakening of a great nation to a consciousness of its strength and its coming forth to play a conspicuous part in the politics of Asia.

"The Christian Church is mainly concerned with the spread of the Gospel in these two nations. They may become warlike, but not Christian; may adopt in part the civilization of the West. With each new crisis we Christians should arouse ourselves anew to obey the Great Command."

TURKEY'S INSOLENCE UNBEARABLE

Her Interference with the Foreign Post Offices in Constantinople.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says:

"Mr. Cobb, the British Postmaster in Constantinople, arrived here yesterday. It is alleged that he has interfered for the release of the letter carriers of the English Post Office. The interference of the Turkish authorities with the foreign Post Offices is becoming unbearable."

FRENCH CABINET NOT YET FORMED.

Casimir-Perier's Resignation Has Had a Bad Effect in Madagascar.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—M. Brindeau, Mayor of Havre, and a delegation from the Havre Municipal Council, presented to President Faure to-day an address of congratulation.

M. Faure sat in the Chamber for Havre.

M. Bourgeois will not complete his negotiations for a Cabinet until to-morrow morning, although most of the portfolios have been accepted. It is understood that MM. Hanotaux, Poincare, and Varthou, all of the last Cabinet, and Eugene Godefroy Cavaignac have consented to serve. Gen. Mercier, Delessex, ackroy, and Thompson are mentioned as candidates for the Ministry of Marine. M. Viger is another of M. Dupuy's colleagues who are willing to be Ministers again.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Central News correspondent in Marseilles telegraphs:

"Le Myre de Vilers, who was sent to Madagascar to deliver France's ultimatum, arrived here to-day, on the steamer Pelho. He consented to be interviewed, but was very reticent. He admitted, however, that Casimir-Perier's resignation would make a bad impression on the Hovas, as they would imagine France on the verge of a revolution."

MICHAEL DAVITT DEFENDS AMERICA

His Answer to the Criticisms of Mr. Benn on This Country.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Michael Davitt has written a long letter to The Daily Chronicle refuting Commoner Benn's assertion, that all politicians in the United States shared in the official corruption. He comments scathingly upon Mr. Benn's readiness to tell all about the whole United States and their public men, after having passed a few days at the Labor Conference in Denver, and a week or two in other American cities. "His assertion," says Mr. Davitt, "is supreme absurdity seasoned with that amount of ignorance and conceit which make the English critic impervious to ridicule when he rides on the high horse of British superiority." Toward the close of his letter, Mr. Davitt says:

"In America nothing is hidden from the public. Every job is mercilessly exposed by the most trenchant and remorseless press in the world.

"As regards labor in the United States, much that is misleading has been said. The chief difficulty is that a constantly-growing mass of European cheap labor is thrown on the scales against the interests of the American workingmen. Yet no country can boast of abler and cleaner-handed labor leaders than Powderly, Gompers, and McBride."

The Daily Chronicle will say, in commenting on this letter: "While admiring the people of the United States, Messrs. Stead, Burns, and Benn directed their criticisms against the scum that come to the surface in municipal and commercial life."

DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE

The City of Kuchan Wrecked for the Second Time.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times's correspondent in Teheran, Persia, telegraphs under yesterday's date:

"The City of Kuchen, which an earthquake destroyed fourteen months ago, and which was immediately rebuilt, was again destroyed on Jan. 17. Many were killed. A hundred women were crushed in one bath. The extent of the damage and the number of deaths are unknown as yet. The bitterest cold increases the suffering.

"Four distinct shocks were felt in Meshed in the last three days, but no damage was done."

COLLEGES IN ARMENIA CLOSED.

Thirty-five American Professors Said to Have Been Imprisoned.

ROWLEY, Mass., Jan. 20.—A letter has been received from Mrs. A. G. Papazian, formerly of this place, but now of Aintab, Turkey, stating that the authorities have closed all the colleges in Armenia and have imprisoned thirty-five American professors.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Daily Graphic has this dispatch from Paris:

"The entire Armenian Commission of Inquiry is reported to be making good progress, despite the snow. It expected to arrive at Moosh on Jan. 18. Moosh is 105 miles from Erzeroum, and eleven miles from Sassoun. The inquiry will be begun there."

DISPERSED BY THE TROOPS.

A Mass Meeting of Taxpayers in Vienna Broken Up.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—A mass meeting was held on the Field of Mars to-day to protest against the increase of taxation. It was dispersed by the military after the second speech. The people tried to reassemble in front of the palace, but were again dispersed.

The city is much excited.

From the Dock to London Direct.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Midland Railroad Company to-day ran a trial train to the Liverpool dock, where passengers from the United States are landed. The experiment was successful, and the direct transportation of passengers from the dock to London will soon be begun.

The Duke of Argyll Weaker.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Glasgow says that the Duke of Argyll, who is suffering from the effects of syncope, is weaker this evening.

Mass Celebrated by the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 20.—The Pope celebrated mass to-day before a small congregation. His voice was clear and his appearance was healthy.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Condition.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Lord Randolph Churchill's condition at 8 o'clock was the same as yesterday.

HEMPEN ROPE ABOUT HIS NECK

BODY OF EX-TREASURER SCOTT OF HOLT COUNTY, NEB., FOUND.

Vigilantes Took Him from a Carriage New Year's Day, Lynched Him, and Threw Him in the River.

O'NEILL, Neb., Jan. 20.—The body of Barrett Scott, the defaulting Treasurer of Holt County, who, while out riding with his family New Year's Day, was fired upon by a party of vigilantes, and, after being wounded, was dragged from his carriage, blindfolded, placed in another vehicle, and taken in a northerly direction, was found about 10 o'clock last night in the Niobrara River about 300 feet below the bridge on the Boyd County side, close up to the bank, and in about seven feet of water. Mr. Boyd's coat was missing, but his watch and chain and other personal effects had not been removed.

A new hempen rope, about one and a half inches in diameter, was around his neck, and the end, about three feet long, was dangling in the water. There was evidence that he was hanged by the vigilantes before being thrown over the bridge into the water. There was a slight wound in the right side of his neck, where a bullet had grazed it, cutting through the lobe of the right ear. The body was taken possession of by Coroner Hoover of Boyd County.

The finding of the body is due to the energy of the citizens of the vicinity of Holt and Boyd Counties. The next day after Scott's disappearance some of the men who since have been arrested charged with complicity in the murder were seen in the vicinity of the Niobrara Bridge, and suspicion was aroused that the body had been disposed of in the river.

The search began a week ago Friday, but the weather at that time was so severe that many of the searchers suffered from frozen fingers, noses, and ears, and work was temporarily suspended.

By concerted action on the part of the citizens of that vicinity and delegations from O'Neill, Atkinson, Spencer, and Butte, the work was resumed Saturday morning.

After the finding of the body this morning an inquest was held before Coroner Hoover of Boyd County and a jury. A number of witnesses were examined, and a verdict rendered that Scott came to his death at the hands of George Mullihan, "Mose" Elliott, "Mort" Roy, James Pinkerman, and others whose names have not yet been disclosed.

The excitement is intense. Among those who were the loudest to denounce Scott when his defalcation, amounting to nearly $100,000, became known, and were ready to wreak their vengeance on him then, are to-night among those making violent threats against his assailants. On the other hand, the law-abiding citizens insist that there must not be any more violence, and to this end they are preparing to suppress the slightest outbreak in its incipiency.

The kidnapping of Scott took place while he was out driving with his wife and only child, a girl eight years old, and a niece of Mr. Scott, Miss McWhorter, who was visiting them at the time.

The Subscription.

From Puck.

She—The subscriptions, you know, are entirely voluntary.

He—Yes! I wonder how much it'll have to be?

PLATT MUST BE WATCHED

He Will Throttle New-York City Unless He Is Prevented.

HIS POWER IS GREATER THAN EVER

Facts Which Make the Warning of The New-York Times Yesterday an Imperative Call to Citizens.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The leading editorial in to-day's New-York Times, calling upon the people of New-York to make "a rousing appeal to local pride" to prevent Thomas C. Platt from tying Mayor Strong hand and foot and frustrating the accomplishment of reforms that the November victory meant, has found a responsive echo here.

The citizens and taxpayers of New-York City might just as well understand that without some such demonstration as suggested the fruits of the last election will have become rotten by the day of the final adjournment of this Legislature. Unless vigorous, universal, and unmistakable protest is made against Platt's power and Platt's policy, the protest of the voters two months ago will resolve itself into a transfer of political power from an obnoxious Democratic oligarchy to a detestable Republican dictator; the victory of November will mean nothing by May; and with the adoption of the new legislative apportionment, Mr. Platt and his followers, now more numerous than ever before, can snap their fingers not only at Mayor Strong, but at the entire population of New-York City.

Mr. Platt has never cast a vote in New-York City; never, until this year, striven to control the local organization, and never been identified with any of the great movements that would tend to expand the city's greatness or increase its commercial standing. The two movements within the last decade that were regarded as of supreme importance to the future of the city, the location of the World's Fair and Greater New-York, he has opposed. In no one particular has he displayed any disposition to be en rapport with the leading citizens of the metropolis.

The Gibbs Senate investigating committee of 1885, the Fassett Senate investigating committee of 1891, and the Lexow committee of 1894 he not only controlled, but, by combinations made with the dominant Democratic organization, blocked the very purpose for which they were appointed. Each of these investigations cost the State many thousands of dollars, and the remedial legislation accomplished did not justify the expense incurred by any one of them. Each investigation started out with a blare of brass trumpets that was sufficient to put a Chinese army to flight, and all of them ended as innocuously as the gentle patter of a Summer rain upon a tin roof. By a singular coincidence, each one of these investigations was ordered the year a Governor was to be elected, and by another curious coincidence Mr. Platt happened to control the Senate on each occasion.

Thus it will be seen that neither by training nor by sympathy, neither commercially nor politically, has Mr. Platt ever shown any wish or inclination to carry out any plan or programme that the majority of the people of New-York City desired. But on the contrary, he has steadfastly adhered to his early affiliations and studied what was of greater interest to Tioga County, where he votes, or St. Lawrence County, which he has always controlled. Mr. Platt's whole life proves that his sympathies have always been more conspicuously allied with country counties—where the Republicans controlled the votes—than with the cities where, as a rule, Democratic ascendency was undisputed.

He controls to-day the Legislature of this State more absolutely and despotically than ever did the original firm of Conkling, Arthur, Cornell, and Platt—the original "big four"—the Legislature of 1880. After his resignation from the United States Senate in May, 1881, and his defeat for re-election two months later by the very Legislature that originally elected him, the wiseacres prognosticated that he would drop into oblivion as a stone thrown into the ocean.

With the retirement from office of Gov. Cornell and the defeat for renomination to the Presidency of Gen. Arthur, but one Republican leader in the State was left who could interfere with Mr. Platt's ambitious proclivities—Warner Miller, who had succeeded him in the Senate. But in 1887 Platt succeeded in defeating Warner Miller for re-election in the face of a formidable opposition which had organized against Platt's candidate, Levi P. Morton, the present Governor of the State. This opposition was led by the late James D. Warren of Buffalo, John M. Davy, and H. H. Warner of Rochester, James J. Belden of Syracuse, Congressman George West of Ballston and Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall. The State Senate that year consisted of only seven Platt and thirteen anti-Platt Senators, but by a coalition with the Democratic members and an "understanding" with Gov. Hill. Platt managed to defeat nearly every scheme advanced or suggested by his enemies, and to put upon the statute books all that was to his own interest.

Aggressive and courageous leadership at that period or at any time within four or five years would have destroyed his power. But unfortunately for the people of the State, and particularly of New-York City, the Republican Party could furnish no David to fight this Goliath. His position as a capitalist enabled him to assist many impecunious Republican leaders. He was the go-between for the party in this State and the Harrison Administration for patronage, and when patronage ran dry, the Administration, not Platt, was condemned. He advised ambitious statesmen how to procure delegates in their interest to nominating conventions, or elected delegates in their behalf. He finally abandoned his political graveyard and inaugurated a policy of general amnesty to all who had been at war against him. In this way he brought under his banner such adroit politicians as Warner Miller, Henry G. Burleigh, Isaac V. Baker, and a host of others who for years had been fighting him.

The only opposition throughout the State that was left against him was in New-York City and in Buffalo.

In 1894 he dictated the nomination for Governor of Levi P. Morton. To-day he not only controls the Senate absolutely, but the Assembly. Nothing that he will oppose will reach the Governor, and it is equally safe to predict that every draft he issues, either upon the Legislature or the Governor, will be honored.

The Lexow committee has collapsed, and already the terms of reproach thrown at it must bring a sense of humiliation to the majority members of it and of the Senate. When the bills of counsel and the general expense account for the prosecution of its work are submitted, the people of the metropolis may well feel that they have paid very dear for this whistle. But with the growls and the lamentations of New-York City neither Mr. Platt nor the members of the committee are in the slightest degree concerned. As has been said before, Platt is indifferent to the interests of the city so long as he can control the rural delegates and the rural legislators, and the contempt the average country member entertains for the metropolis is in evidence whenever conflicting legislation arises between city and country.

The average rural member declares that as long as his constituents are not asked to contribute to the support of New-York City, he does not see why he should run counter to the wishes of his party leader. So he contentedly follows Mr. Platt with the full assurance that, so long as he watches over his local constituency, he stands in no danger of being reprimanded or defeated. While, on the other hand, should he oppose Mr Platt, his chances for renomination will be not only imperiled, but perhaps destroyed. In this lies the greatest danger to the reform legislation that New-York City demands from this Legislature.

In the consideration of this question the future should not be ignored. For the first time since the retirement of Gen. Arthur from active politics the Republican machine's control throughout the State, including New-York City, is unquestioned and absolute. Mr. Platt's contention has habitually been to control the smaller counties. The Legislature to be elected next Fall is to consist of 50 Senators instead of 30, as now, and 150 members of Assembly instead of 128, as the House is now constituted.

Under this new programme Kings County will elect seven and New-York City twelve Senators, or only nineteen out of the fifty. Making no allowance for Republicans to be elected south of Westchester County or in Erie, Mr. Platt can safely rely upon controlling the Senators from these rural districts: Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Fiftieth—or within four of a majority.

No particular exertion of intellect is necessary to see that unless some effort is made to break his power at this session of the Legislature, New-York will be more helpless a year from now than she is to-day. The new apportionment of Senators is more beneficial to him than the present. It was said in these columns a fortnight ago that no remedial or reform legislation for New-York would be allowed to pass the Senate until Mayor Strong and Mr. Platt had had some understanding. Mr. Platt and his friends believe that they hold the key to the situation, and that Mayor Strong must appeal to them for assistance.

It is openly vaunted here by the more indiscreet "heelers" that protective legislation has been assured Tammany Hall by the Republican Senate in return for the appointment by Mayor Gilroy of Murray and Kerwin as Police Commissioners, and of Joseph Deuel and Joseph Koch as Police Justices.

This week promises to develop not only some important legislation, but interesting politics in this city. On Monday the Trustees of the Capitol, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker, are expected to appoint Frederick Easton of Albany as Superintendent of Public Buildings. Barnett H. Davis of Wayne, one of the candidates for the place, has been mollified by the promise of a State Assessorship, which is a "fat" job, with juicy possibilities in the hands of an expert. Samuel Morris of Troy has been offered the place of deputy under Easton, but has declined. He will be taken care of, however, as he is one of Louis F. Payn's protégés, and Gov. Morton is very partial to the Columbia statesman, and has been since the memorable days of 1881, when Gen. Garfield nominated Mr. Morton as Secretary of the Navy—an honor which was declined—and when the latter recommended Payn as United States Marshal, a nomination that was subsequently withdrawn, leading to disastrous results.

The Lexow committee report will be considered in the Senate on Tuesday, and a fanfaronade of humbuggery may be looked for from its introducer, in explaining what the committee didn't do, and what the report doesn't say.

The reports of the Finance Committee on the proposition to abolish some of the expensive State bureaus, and to consolidate others will be submitted to-morrow night or Tuesday morning.

Senator O'Connor, from the special Senate committee appointed to investigate the operations of the civil service in the State departments, will hand in a report Tuesday morning. Several important committee hearings are scheduled for this week.

FOUGHT AT A LABOR MEETING

JOSEPH BARONDESS EXCHANGES BLOWS WITH DELEGATE SMITH.

Trouble Arose Over the Administration of the Striking Cloakmakers' Fund—Serious Allegations Made.

A brief fight enlivened yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union because a member of the Cloak Cutters' Union charged Barondess with having misappropriated money belonging to the Cloakmakers' Union.

George W. Jones, who had managed the relief bureau of the striking cloakmakers at 98 Chrystie Street, had just stated that there would be a meeting early in the week to get a joint report from the unions that had contributed toward the strikers' relief fund, when Delegate Fitzgerald of the marble workers asked that the privilege of the floor be given to ex-Delegate Joseph Barondess, who wanted to make a statement.

An effort was made to head matters off by referring the application to the Committee on Outside Communications.

Barondess asked the meeting to appoint a committee to investigate the finances of the cloakmakers.

Secretary Archibald said he did not see how the Central Labor Union could interfere in the matter. He added: "During the past week many strong statements have been made about this money, and there is evidently something behind the matter that has not come out. I think the Central Labor Union is not in the business of airing people's dirty linen. The proper tribunal for such a matter is the Trades Union Conference, appointed at the beginning of the cloakmakers' strike to take measures of relief."

Fitzgerald tried to speak again, but was called to order by Chairman Nohles.

Then Delegate A. J. Smith of the cloak-cutters jumped up, pale with rage, and said: "I did not want to mention the name."

"You're out of order," came from the chair.

"The name of Barondess—"

Bang, bang, went the Chairman's gavel, while Barondess jumped up from his seat.

Smith continued: "I say I did not want to mention the name of Barondess, as I hold that this body has nothing to do with the money."

Barondess again jumped up, but was advised to sit down.

"I won't sit down. My name has been mentioned, and I want to defend my honor," he cried.

Smith added: "We have a joint board to whom Barondess will be asked to make a report, and he will have to make a report."

Barondess and Smith glared at each other, each trying to look as fierce as possible. Several female cloakmakers who sat near Barondess clung to him, remarking: "Have nothing to do with that fellow, Joe."

"Let's adjourn," called one delegate.

"Time's up!" shouted the Sergeant at Arms.

The two men meanwhile continued scowling at each other and calling each other names. Finally they rushed at each other and clinched and wrestled.

Archibald and another stout delegate seized the combatants and separated them.

"You're a scab, and I can lick you in two minutes!" shouted Barondess.

"Me a scab!" yelled Smith, breaking away from the man who held him, and rushing to plant a blow on Barondess's jaw. "It's through you I'm three months idle. Here are the receipts for $3,200 that you got. Where's the money?"

The men clinched again, and, after exchanging a few slaps, were again separated. Then the meeting adjourned.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS IN CHURCH

The Rev. Nelson R. Boss of Brooklyn Found in the Vestry Unconscious.

The Rev. Nelson R. Boss, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, on Arlington Avenue, near Schenck Avenue, Brooklyn, was stricken with paralysis in the Vestry room after the services yesterday morning.

He was taking off his vestments when he was stricken, and he fell on the floor, when he became unconscious.

The Vestrymen subsequently, on taking the collection boxes into the Vestry room, discovered the rector on the floor. They immediately sent for Dr. George E. Law, who promptly responded, and found that the clergyman was in a serious condition.

The Rev. Mr. Nelson was removed to his home, at 29 Schenck Avenue, where he was reported to be much easier last night.

The Central Labor Union Resolves.

The Central Labor Union is opposed to military training in schools. It expressed its opposition yesterday in this way:

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union of New-York do enter its earnest protest against the adoption of any such scheme that is subversive of the best interests of the Republic and opposed to the spirit of American institutions and tends to create in every home a prototype of the infant prodigy Don Carlos of Spain, or the terrible war lords of Europe, who rule by Divine right, instead of making them disciples of the universal peace programme of workers for the universal emancipation.

REVOLT AGAINST PLATT

His Attempt to Make Laws for New-York City Arousing the People.

MASS MEETINGS MAY BE HELD

Independent Organizations Will Not Submit to be Robbed of the Fruits of Their November Victory.

The attempt of Thomas C. Platt to establish himself as King on Manhattan Island is not relished by those people who thought they had dumped their load of bossism and corrupt oppression when the polls closed last election day.

The attempt of Mr. Platt to make laws for this city, suited to act as a bulwark to his corrupt style of politics, may lead to a spectacle heretofore unknown. The people may openly revolt against a political boss, and in time of peace and afar from political campaign, declare their ability and intention to adopt self-government.

Mass meetings, at which the people may utter their sentiments, are already talked of, as was suggested in The New-York Times of yesterday.

The attempt of Platt to direct what shall be the legislation reorganizing the Police Board is resented. His assumption in putting the power of appointment of Commissioners into the hands of Gov. Morton, after having found that Mayor Strong will not submit to his dictation, has begun to arouse the people who had a hand in bringing about what they thought was to be a period of decency in city government.

The Committee of Seventy and the independent organizations which made the campaign against Tammany are likely to serve notice on Mr. Platt that they are still in existence, and have no more liking for corruption under his dictation than they had for it under the dictation of Tammany Hall.

The Committee of Seventy's Executive Committee will get together early this week and outline a plan of campaign.

Dr. Parkhurst has declared in favor of mass meetings against Platt. He was quoted yesterday as favoring at least three mass meetings, one in Harlem, one in Carnegie Hall, and one in Cooper Union. One result of these meetings, he said, would be that an authorized committee of well-known men might go to Albany to consult with the Senate Committee on Cities about the Police bills.

"We have wounded the tiger," said Dr. Parkhurst, "but he is not dead by any means, and there is a whole menagerie of other animals which need attention. There must be an end of boss rule in this city. There are a lot of people in the city who are tired of being led around by the nose. That feeling is strong just now because of something that has happened in the Republican County Committee, and this is a good time to hold mass meetings and allow public feeling to have expression."

Charles Stewart Smith, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy, said he thought it had been made mandatory in the last elections that there was to be no domination by partisan elements in either party. Mr. Smith said he was in favor of holding mass meetings to let the people decide if they are in favor of the Police bills which Platt is trying to saddle on the city.

Gustav H. Schwab said he, too, was in favor of mass meetings at which the people might speak their minds as to the proposed legislation. "The idea," he said, "of a Governor's commission that should attempt to reorganize all the city departments without reference to the Mayor seems to me so extraordinary that I can scarcely believe it has been seriously considered."

There has been considerable discussion as to what will be the fate of the Power of Removal bill at Albany. With a degree of insolence that is amazing Mr. Platt's friends do not hesitate to predict that that measure may be tied up for an indefinite period, and they hint that Mr. Platt will make this bill satisfactory to himself before he allows it to become a law.

A man from Albany said yesterday that among members of the Legislature there was a feeling that it would not do to delay too long in the consideration of this measure, because they feel that the people of the city were so deeply in earnest on this subject that they would not stand it.

The members of the City Club are as deeply aroused over the Bi-Partisan Police bill, the Power of Removal bill, and Mr. Platt's report on the Lexow committee's investigation. It has been decided to call a meeting at the clubhouse, that the feeling of indignation against Platt's interference may be expressed with proper emphasis.

In short, there are signs of revolt against Platt, not only in that element of the Republican Party which has grown sick of his domination, but among all the independent elements in the city, which made the fight for a non-partisan Government which ended victoriously last November.

Boss Platt devoted a portion of his Sabbath Day's rest to the completion of plans for strengthening his baleful grip on this city.

Last evening he was in consultation with Edward Lauterbach, the temporary Chairman of the Republican organization, or, rather, Mr. Lauterbach was in consultation with Mr. Platt. The boss was supposed to be giving orders for the consummation of the plot to despoil the citizens of the benefits of their victory against corruption last November.

For a long time Mr. Lauterbach remained at Mr. Platt's rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the very beginning of the revolt against Platt on the part of those who hate his attempt to saddle on the city such police measures as may perpetuate for party purposes the corruption which existed under Tammany's rule, it is a coincidence or the result of a deliberate and well-calculated plot, that Mr. Lauterbach has come into prominence just at this time.

He was one of Platt's agents last Winter when Mr. Platt was fighting in the Legislature for the bi-partisan, hydra-headed police bill, and it was Mr. Lauterbach who helped give the death blow to the bill for a single-headed commission. It was not so apparent then as it is now that he was the immediate agent of Platt.

When the hearing was had in Albany last Winter on the Police bill, Dr. Parkhurst, Cornelius N. Bliss, and others went to Albany to argue before the committee in favor of a single-headed commission.

They did so, and at the hearing, when opportunity was extended to any other New-Yorker to express himself, Mr. Lauterbach arose and made a vigorous speech in favor of the Platt bill. It was not known then as it is now that Mr. Lauterbach was the personal agent of Platt, and in the course of his speech he said it was by accident that he was in Albany on the day of the hearing. Senator Lexow was a member of the committee which listened, and it was at the conclusion of the argument that the Senatorial committee made such indecent haste to declare in favor of Platt's bill, giving a decision against Mr. Bliss and Dr. Parkhurst before the latter had been able to get their overcoats on and leave the Capitol Building.

Now that Mr. Platt has designs against the decent element of the people, Mr. Lauterbach is again his agent. This time it is in the management of the "machine," that the boss wants to use Mr. Lauterbach.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Work Accomplished Discussed at the Marble Collegiate Church.

A meeting in the interest of the International and New-York Sunday School Association was held in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, last night.

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, who presided, said he believed in the work of international committees, because it furnished a rational basis for interdenominational and union work along the line of loyalty to the incarnate and written Word of God.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in commending the object and work of the association, spoke of the great value of the International Lesson Committee, and the importance of extending the work throughout the country where churches were few, or where there were no churches at all.

The Rev. Dr. Schauffler spoke of the work in New-York State.

The Hon. Lewis Miller of Ohio spoke briefly on the advisability of uniting international committee work.

R. F. Jacobs of Chicago said there were nearly 700,000 children in the State of New-York without any religious training at all.

TWO BANK ROBBERS CAPTURED

The Gang Accepted a Detective as a Partner, and Were Caught Just as They Entered the Bank.

MOMENCE, Ill., Jan. 20.—An attempt to rob the Exchange Bank of this place was made at 1 o'clock this morning by a party of three or four burglars, two of whom were captured.

Some time ago the Mayor and certain members of the Town Council of Momence applied to a detective agency of Chicago to assist in ferreting out the perpetrators of numerous robberies that had been going on in and about Momence during the past two years. The manager at once detailed one of his shrewdest detectives on the case. This detective came to Momence and got in with a gang that was under suspicion, and soon discovered that he had struck the right lead. He fell in with the plans of the robbers, which embraced the looting of a safe in the office of Conant & Hoag, grain dealers, at Exline, six miles west of here, which was to be followed the same night by the robbery of the Exchange Bank of this place. The date of the job was fixed for last night.

Shortly after dark yesterday the party set out for Exline, where the safe of Conant & Hoag was opened. The amount of money obtained is not definitely known, but is probably not large.

The gang arrived in Momence shortly before 1 o'clock, and proceeded to the Exchange, on Front Street. They had just about effected an entrance to the bank when they were swooped down upon by Superintendent McDonald, Detective McCarthy, and Marshal Ward. The robbers drew their revolvers and began firing, and their volley was returned by a fusillade from McDonald and his men.

Weed Love, of Momence, was captured on the spot. He was taken to the Central House and searched. A roll of bills, a revolver, and a number of cartridges were found in his possession, besides a valise containing a complete outfit of burglars' tools and a large quantity of blasting powder. Within half an hour another of the burglars, named Schaff, was captured just as he had got into his home. The others in the party escaped in the darkness.

QUIGLEY'S OPERATIONS IN BRIDGEPORT

A Bank There Holds His Note for $8,000 Secured by Bonds.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 20.—The operations of Broker Quigley, the bond forger, extended to this city. The Bridgeport National Bank holds $10,000 of bonds of the City of Davenport, Iowa, as security for a loan of $8,000, made to Quigley about six months ago. The note is not yet due.

President De Forest of the bank said to-night the bonds were under a time-lock and could not be examined as to their genuineness until Monday.

Quigley has done considerable business with the banks in this city, and at the time of the financial depression of 1893 had a loan of $50,000 here. The loan was paid promptly when due, and that gave him a good standing with the banks here.

He was in this city the day before he was arrested, and made an effort to negotiate loans for a large sum with President Seeley of the First National Bank and Treasurer Middlebrooks of the City Savings Bank, but failed.

Warden Fallon of the Tombs reported yesterday that Broker Edwin O. Quigley had grown much more composed. He had slept well and had adapted himself to his surroundings. He had listened to the church service with apparent devotion in the forenoon. He had had no morning visitors.

NO LENIENCY FOR SIR WILLIAM WHITEWAY

The Imperial Government Replies to a Newfoundland Proposal.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 20.—Gov. O'Brien received a dispatch from the Imperial Government last night refusing to assent to the bill for the removal of the disabilities of Sir William Whiteway and his colleagues. This refusal probably will compel the Government here to accept a royal commission to investigate the colony's affairs, as, in the resolutions asking the passage of this bill, the Government admitted its incapacity to continue to conduct affairs.

A number of persons implicated in the bank scandals are likely to be arrested to-morrow. Among them will probably be some of the Directors.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Graves Dies.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Graves died yesterday at Grand Rapids, Mich. He was seventy-five years old, and a native of Acworth, N. H. He was graduated from Colgate University. After serving for four years as a tutor at Colgate University he was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at Ann Arbor, where he remained three years. For the next nine years he was Professor of Greek at Kalamazoo College. He was for ten years pastor of the Central Baptist Church at Norwich, Conn., and for fifteen years pastor at Grand Rapids. He was President of the Baptist Seminary at Atlanta, Ga., for the last nine years of his life, and built up that seminary in many ways. He did considerable literary work. Two years ago he published a book entitled "Outlines of Theology."

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Major Joseph W. Paddock died at his home in Omaha yesterday of pneumonia, contracted on his recent trip to Denver. He was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., sixty-nine years ago, and had been a resident of Nebraska nearly forty years. He served with distinction in the civil war. When the first Territorial Legislature of Nebraska convened, Major Paddock was elected Clerk. Since that time he has frequently been honored with posts of trust. He was a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway several years.

—The Rev. Dr. Edward Young Buchanan, for more than fifty years a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died yesterday in Philadelphia, aged eighty-four years. He was born in Mersersburg, Penn., and was a younger brother of President James Buchanan. He was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in New-York. He filled charges in different parts of Pennsylvania, and for thirty years, prior to 1862 he was rector of Trinity Church, Philadelphia. He was forced to resign his pastoral charge in 1882, owing to the infirmities of age.

Moritz Carriere, who died in Munich Saturday, was a German writer of considerable reputation. He was born in Grindel, Grand Duchy of Hesse, in 1817, and studied in Goettingen, Giessen, Berlin, and Munich Universities. He was a strong advocate of a united Germany, and by his writing did much in Bavaria to create sentiment in favor of the empire during 1870 and 1871. He published many essays and philosophical works.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. Mariano Pinto of Salvador is at the Victoria.

—Count A. Fabbricotti of Italy is at the Waldorf.

—Hugh McMillan of Detroit is at the Windsor.

—Senator James McMillan of Michigan is at the Holland.

—Commander George C. Reiter, United States Navy, is at the St. James.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Justice Pardon C. Williams of the New-York Supreme Court, and Francis Hendricks of Syracuse are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:00 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Harlem River; damage, $150.

3:00 A. M.—72 East Broadway; Potter & Hesselton; damage, $750.

11:00 A. M.—282 Second

GRAND DISPLAY OF CYCLES

A Larger and Better Show than Was Ever Before Given.

EXHIBITS WILL BE PERFECT TO-DAY

Interest Evinced in Bicycling by Numbers of Society People—Features of the Madison Square Garden Show.

"It makes the Chicago show look like a race between novices compared with a sprint between the scorchers of Class B."

That was the comment of one of the editors of a bicycle trade paper who had just finished the tour of the cycle exhibition at Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening. As has already been told in the columns of The New-York Times, the first annual exhibition of the National Board of Trade of Bicycle Manufacturers had been most successfully inaugurated then and there. The attendance at the exhibition surprised the exhibitors, and proved beyond question that the interest taken in bicycling in and about this city fully equals that taken in any other subject.

Over 4,000 persons passed through the Garden portals during the evening, and to such as had never before seen a bicycle show there was in store for them a revelation. The stands where the various manufacturers made their exhibits were all handsomely fitted up, some of them in a fashion that was absolutely luxurious. Rich tapestries, rugs, pillow cushions, and hangings with artistic needlework abounded, great mirrors reflected the displays, and the heaviest and softest of velvet, moquette, or Axminster carpets furnished a soft footing for the crowds that wandered in and out of the spaces allotted to the several exhibitors.

Gentlemen and ladies in evening dress were in attendance in charge of the exhibits of several bicycle manufacturers. Some of these attendants were accomplished linguists, the manager of at least one of the booths speaking French, German, and Spanish, as well as English, to visitors at the stand during the half hour that a reporter for The New-York Times stood near this particular show and watched the steady stream of visitors come and go.

Equable tempers and a uniform courtesy is a distinguishing characteristic of the men in charge of the several displays, and, though they are there principally for the purpose of talking business with agents and dealers, and not to sell single wheels, all inquiries were courteously answered, and as much attention was shown to the casual inquirer as if the desire was to sell a machine to each person. The fact that there were no urgings to buy a certain kind of wheel and no determined effort to make purchasers of visitors—unless he happened to be in the trade—was a surprise, and a very agreeable one. It gave every one a chance to inspect, at his or her leisure, the merits and advantages of the several sorts or machines in the market and form an independent opinion as to which wheel he would prefer if he were to be a purchaser.

That society is much interested in the show was evident even on the opening night. Ladies whose manner of speech, ease of carriage, and with those refinements that always attach to the well-bred, moved about the crowded inclosure. They talked enthusiastically with their escorts about the respective advantages of rival tires and pedals, of bearings, spokes, and rims, and discussed gears and handle bars with all the evident knowledge of and interest in bicycles that other ladies have shown at the Horse Show when the merits and faults of various breeds and families of horses have been under discussion.

To them roadsters and racers, tandems and "quads," handle bars and pedals, tires and saddles were as the letters of the alphabet, and, seemingly, of as much absorbing interest as the latest creation of Worth or Virot, the newest comedy, the latest operatic production, or the latest bit of social gossip, is alleged to be. Riders from the select and exclusive Michaux Club compared notes with the ladies who are about to join a like club in Brooklyn, and it needed only a display of riding costumes to make the place a perfectly delightful resort for them.

As society has taken the thing up in earnest, and bicycling has come to be looked on as the very proper thing, there is no doubt left but that the show of 1895 will be a most phenomenal success. During this week the show will be open every day and evening.

Saturday evening's opening was not all that it was hoped to make it in minor details, as several of the exhibitors were delayed, and could not complete their displays in time for the proper exhibition in perfection. All that was remedied during the evening and yesterday afternoon, however, and when the doors of the Garden are opened this afternoon everything will be thoroughly complete and ready for the most narrow criticism.

The electric displays at the several stands will all be in working order to-night, and this is in itself a show that is well worth seeing. The devices used are many, some of them being little short of marvelous and a delight in color and light and good taste. That one which is a feature at the Garden, the immense bicycle in motion, was not in complete working order Saturday evening, though it worked charmingly at intervals. To-night it will be as perfect as will everything else. No matter if one is not interested in bicycles, this one display of the possibilities of electric illumination is worth all that is charged for admission to the Garden.

Perhaps the single display which most caught the fancy of the ladies was that made by R. H. Wolff & Co. of this city, the manufacturers of the Duplex wheel, which is, in fact, "a bicycle built for two" that the song tells about. At either side of the entrance to the space occupied by the firm was a handsome mass of azaleas in full bloom. Such a mass of rich color delighted the ladies, and so caught their fancy that they were perforce obliged to stop and examine the display of machines made by the firm. There they saw the machine that told of the possibilities of delightful companionship in a trip over the country roads or over the drives about the city and through the parks. Instead of riding tandem, two persons can ride on this machine and be companions in fact, as they ride abreast, instead of having one of the pedalers in front of the other. This gives opportunities for confidential conversation, and suggests a novelty in the way of flirtation such as the use of the roadster had never made wholly possible and comfortable. That possibility apparently immediately suggested itself to about all the handsomely-dressed ladies who examined the wheel, and found voice in the expression "jolly company" when the use of the wheel was spoken of.

That a neatly-dressed and entertaining young lady should be at the stand to explain the advantages of the machine, and possibly give a leaf of her own experiences as to the jollity of a ride on a bicycle built for two, was very meet and proper. It certainly did not detract from the selling possibilities of the machine. All the other appointments of the space were in keeping with the display of this wheel and the others made by the firm, the space allotted being decorated with the good taste and refinement that suggested the hand and mind of some one of the gentler sex.

Catalogues extolling the merits of the various machines on exhibition, circulars describing with a profuse use of adjectives the good points of bicycle appliances and accessories, and souvenir buttons and medals were as thick as the proverbial leaves in Vallombrosa. And every one had an opportunity to acquire as much of bicycle literature as he or she could well carry away from the Garden. The most elaborate of these catalogues was that of the Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., manufacturers of the Columbia and Hartford wheels. Typographically, it is a work of the highest art of the printer and the etcher. The cover is decorated with pictures of two ladies awheel, the design being in the latest fancy of the colorist, with the free, exclusive, and bold use of gracefully curved lines and the massing of colors which is just now the rage, and which the French artists are responsible for. Marginal etchings, graceful in the extreme, the figures all breathing of the delights of outdoor life and motion, abound, and a history of the rise and growth of the Pope company is thoroughly entertaining, without considering the fact that the primary object of the pamphlet is to extol the merits of the particular machine which the book was made to boom. It is a catalogue that is worth a place in the library of a collector.

The idea of the manufacturers in giving away souvenirs, which proved a feature Saturday evening, will be continued during the week. One of the most prominent stands Saturday evening was that of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, who occupied the centre of the hall, Stands 112, 113, and 114. A. G. Spalding, Vice President of the Board of Trade, was present, and did what he could to make the visitors' stay a pleasant one. The Spalding souvenirs were very much admired and sought after. Handsome match cases were distributed freely, and the Spalding pocket diary was without doubt one of the most useful little things presented. The Spalding stand seems to be the headquarters for the local bicycle riders, particularly the Riverside Wheelmen. F. Titus is there, and is evidently the centre of attraction.

In conversation with a Times reporter, Mr. Spalding stated that he was entirely out of baseball, and that there was no truth whatever in the statement that he was back of Andrew Freedman in the purchase of the New-York Baseball Club. Cycling seems to be his fad just now, and when it is stated that he has signed during the past month Sanger, Cabanne, and Titus it is evident that his racing team will give a good account of itself during the coming year. The signing of contracts by Sanger and Cabanne, at the Chicago Cycle Show, has caused an endless amount of talk, and the salaries that they are receiving is a matter of speculation, and those on the inside know that Sanger was offered $700 a week to ride the wheel of a Western maker. Mr. A. G. Spalding is in the habit of springing surprises, and he announced Saturday night that he would sign another rider during the week whose signature to a Spalding contract would cause as much excitement as the signing of Sanger and Cabanne. Now the question is, can it be Johnnie Johnson, or Tyler, or Dr. Brown? It may be Zeigler. At any rate A. G. Spalding is pretty clever at keeping a secret, and he would not divulge the rider's name.

Decorated as it now is, Madison Square Garden will be a dangerous place for a person who is not now a bicycle enthusiast. The display is sure to make him a convert to the sport, for the character of the visitors to the show announces more plainly than words can that the sport is a fancy of the very best class of men and women. And they are as enthusiastic over the sport and the machines as he is the most persistent road rider or saddle horse devotee in the country over a lot of horses. To the novice it seems almost impossible that a mere display of bicycles without attendant racing could attract and interest for hours at a time. Yet he who is once drawn to the Garden will be astonished to find that the air is permeated with the enthusiasm of the bicyclist, and that he cannot breathe it without becoming infected with the bicycle fever. It is as infectious as the chicken fever which attacks people at the poultry shows, and far more catching than the horse fever or the dog fever which annual exhibitions devoted to those fancies invariably produce.

Manager Frank Sanger and his efficient and gentlemanly corps of assistants, headed by Messrs. Schroeder and Watkins, have left nothing undone to make the Garden attractive to visitors during the week, but have seemingly done all that is possible to anticipate the wants, the pleasures, and the comforts of exhibitors and visitors alike. A universal expression of opinion Saturday night was that no such accommodations and comforts had ever before been experienced at any show of the kind ever held in the country.

Music of the popular sort is furnished afternoon and evening by D'Aquin's Orchestra, and all the novelties in the line of orchestral music that catch the popular ear and fancy will be introduced in the programmes during the week. These innovations on Saturday evening were so well done that two or three numbers had to be repeated in response to imperative demands for encores.

On a stage at the north side of the Garden, both afternoon and evening, exhibitions are given of the uses to which a bicycle can be put by the hands and feet of expert riders. It is all trick work, of course, but it is very clever, entertaining, and at times wonderful. W. S. Maltby, the very clever and funny Powers family, three in number; the Martell family of equilibrists, and Kilpatrick, a one-legged rider, do a lot of tricks with the wheel which are astounding, and serve to create no end of amusement and wonder, particularly for the children. These clever persons furnish as amusing a performance as can be seen at any of the vaudeville entertainments in the city. There are also a sufficient number of entertainers at hand, so that the stage performance will be varied every day and will have a constant air of novelty.

Taking all in all, then, with so much to please the eye and the ear, and with much that is gratifying to the artistic sense as well, it is perfectly safe to say that the show will go down in the annals of the sport and trade as the most attractive and entertaining, as it will surely be the most successful, ever held in America. Chicago has just had a show that was a success in every way, but the show which gets fairly under way to-day will surely put it into a thorough eclipse.

About all the famous riders in the country—Zimmerman, Wheeler, Titus, Johnson, Cabanne, the Murphys, Earle, Nat Butler, Sanger, Blauvelt, Barbeau, MacDonald, Wells, Tyler, and a host of others that could be named—have been, or will be, at the show during the week. Every manufacturer of prominence will be here to attend the annual conference of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, which will be in session at the concert hall every day during the week, or at least until all the business that it may find to do has been transacted.

The makers expect to see every large dealer in this section of the country during the week, and correspondence already received shows that they will not be disappointed in this expectation. Therefore, the man who wishes to get an object lesson in bicycle construction will find the Garden a most instructive and entertaining spot. Everything except the actual work of forging or building the different parts of the machine can be seen and carefully inspected.

New Bicycle Lock and Chain.

A good lock and chain to prevent a bicycle from being stolen has come to be one of the necessary articles of the cycler's outfit. The Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn., have made a lock that may be called a model. It weighs less than two ounces, and is small enough to be carried in a vest pocket. The interior is made of corrugated brass, and will not rust. It has four tumblers, locks automatically, and is practically unpickable. The lock is nickel plated, and is to be attached to a chain fifteen inches long.

Kings County's Pool Tourney.

Pool has been an interesting game as played during the last three weeks by the cue wielders of the Kings County Wheelmen. Their annual club tournaments always attract a large number of competitors, and the present one is no exception to the rule. Recent games resulted as follows:

W. J. McKinley (10 balls) beat A. G. Relyea, (12 balls,) 50 to 42.
C. M. McLaren (scratch) beat C. A. Martin, (10 balls,) 50 to 19.
H. S. Blakeman (10 balls) beat C. McLaren, (scratch,) 50 to 38.
W. J. McKinley (10 balls) beat C. McLaren, (scratch,) 50 to 30.
F. R. Blauvelt (scratch) beat W. J. McKinley, (10 balls,) 50 to 48.
J. T. Beckwith (5 balls) beat C. A. Martin, (10 balls,) 50 to 44.
J. T. Beckwith (5 balls) beat G. A. Needham, (15 balls,) 50 to 32.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey have pledged their support to the Asbury Park Wheelmen to try to secure the League of American Wheelmen national meet for the well-known seaside resort this Summer. The Asbury Park men are working hard for the meet. This week they intend to distribute badges at the National Cycle Show.

—"Cycling for Women" has been under discussion in The London Illustrated News for some time. Opinions from correspondents are summed up in the verdict: "Cycling for women is not merely health maintaining, but health restoring."

—"Sammy" Brock of the Liberty Wheelmen intends to race extensively during the coming season. He is now taking a preliminary course in training at the Thirteenth Regiment gymnasium in Brooklyn.

—Neat little folding cards intended to enable spectators at bicycle races to estimate the speed at which a man is traveling on the track have been introduced in England. They are worked out for short-lap tracks.

—A cinder path is being built from Waterloo, N. Y., to Seneca Falls.

SKATING IN CENTRAL PARK.

All the Lakes Thrown Open and Many Enjoyed the Sport.

Word was sent to the street car companies yesterday morning that the lakes in the Central Park were ready for skating, and the well-known "red ball" was sent up.

Before 9 o'clock several hundred men and boys reached the Park with skates under their arms in hopes that they would find the lakes in condition. They were not disappointed, and were told that as soon as the men had succeeded in clearing the snow from the ice they could go on. The word was given at 9:30, and ten minutes later hundreds of men and boys were skating merrily over the ice.

The ever-present and irrepressible small boy as usual predominated, and was soon at his favorite sport, that of getting in everybody's way. The arrival of the elevated and surface cars by this time had begun to swell the crowd, and before an hour had passed there were thousands on the lakes.

The small lake on Fifty-ninth Street was cleared from all snow by 10 o'clock and turned over to the children and unescorted ladies, who were too timid to venture upon the big lake. No boys over sixteen were allowed there, but the boys did not care, as the majority preferred to remain on the main lake. This practically left the lower lake to the ladies and little ones.

It was an ideal day yesterday for skating, there being little, if any, wind and the temperature delightful. Indeed, it is doubtful if a degree or two more of heat would not entirely have destroyed the skating, or at least made it disagreeable by melting the fine ice cut by the skates. As it was, all dispensed with their cumbersome wraps and enjoyed the sport to the fullest extent. There were the usual number of men that did the "grape-vine twist" and other fancy movements for the benefit of an admiring crowd. There was, too, the ever-present man that skated backward at the rate of twenty miles an hour. As soon as the police saw him they put an end to his sport, but they could not watch the entire lake, so collisions were frequent.

The accommodations for skaters have not been improved, and the long-promised new skate house has not appeared. "It will probably be built in time to be used as a boat house for the gondolas next Summer," was the remark of one of the Park policemen.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 20.—The river is again frozen over, and, if the present cold weather continues, there will be iceboating next week. Some of the small yachts were out to-day.

SNOW PREVENTS ICE YACHTING.

Poor Prospect for the Sport on the Hudson River.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 20.—The following have been elected officers of the Poughkeepsie Ice Yacht Club: Commodore—Archibald Rogers; Vice Commodore—Norman Wright; Secretary and Treasurer—John Hopkins; Regatta Committee—Archibald Rogers, Guy C. Bailey, Thomas Ransom, Charles W. Swift, and H. Livingston.

The prospect for ice boating is not good on account of the large amount of snow on the ice in the Hudson River. The headquarters of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club are at Roosevelt's Point, four miles north of Poughkeepsie, where in years past the most noted races in the history of ice boating in America have been sailed. Some of the famous boats belonging to the Hudson River Club are the Avalanche, owned by E. Harrison Sanford; Boreas, Zero, and Flying Cloud, by Irving Grinnell; Icicle, by J. A. Roosevelt; Jack Frost, by Archibald Rogers; Northern Light, by J. C. Barron; Dreadnaught, by W. Cary Sanger; Great Scott, by E. Harrison Sanford; Duden Darden, by R. B. Suckley; Polaris, by J. C. Barron; Athea, by Samuel Sexton; Breeze, by James Reynolds, and Quicksawink, by C. H. Gallup. The club has nearly 100 members, many of whom are New-Yorkers, and the fleet numbers nearly fifty boats.

The Jack Frost is the largest boat in the fleet. She has a sail area of 911 square feet. The Avalanche carries 825 feet, the Boreas 620, the Flying Cloud 610, the Icicle 735, the Northern Light 660, the St. Nicholas 670, and the Zero 750. The St. Nicholas was formerly owned by the late E. P. Rogers. The Jack Frost now holds the challenge pennant of America, the most coveted trophy in the possession of the club. It has been won in previous years by the Icicle, the Haze, the Aeolus, and the Snow Bird.

The Shrewsbury Club of New-Jersey has contested this prize a number of seasons, but never has been able to win it. It has a standing challenge to sail over it, as also has the New-Hamburg Club and the Orange Lake Club. If possible, it will be raced for this season.

Figure Skating Championships.

The fancy-figure skating championships will be held on the lake of the South Orange Field Club under the auspices of the National Amateur Skating Association on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 1 P. M. Entries may be made with Mr. G. C. Walton, 28 Broad Street, this city, and will close to-morrow. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded to first, second, and third respectively. Entry fee, $1. The programme follows: Plain forward and backward skating in various ways; outside edge roll forward; outside edge roll backward; inside edge roll forward; inside edge roll backward; figure eight on one foot forward; figure eight on one foot backward; cross roll forward in field and eights, single and double circle; cross roll backward in field and eight, single and double circle; change-of-edge roll forward, beginning on either outside or inside edge; change-of-edge roll backward, beginning on either outside or inside edge; spread eagle on inside and outside edges; curved angles—threes, single, double, chain, and flying, beginning on inside or outside edge; curved angles—rocking turns from inside edge to outside edge or from inside edge to inside edge, forward and backward; curved angles—crosscuts or anvils; grapevines, including Philadelphia, "twist," toe and heel movements, embracing pivot circling, toe spins, (pirouettes,) and movements on both toes; single and double flat-foot spins, cross-foot and two-foot whirls; serpentine on one foot and on both feet; change of edge, single and double; loops and ringlets on inside and outside edges, single and in combination; display of complex movements at the option of the contestant; specialties, embracing original and peculiar movements.

COLUMBIA'S AQUATIC PROSPECTS.

'Varsity Crew in Training and Anxious to Meet Cornell and "Pennsy."

The Columbia 'Varsity crew has now been in training for over a week, and, although not enough time has elapsed to express any opinion as to the character of the crew that will be turned out, still the assurance which has been given by Walter B. Peet, '85, coach, in encouraging the movement, gives reason to believe that the crew which will be developed under his guidance will prove a worthy foeman of either Cornell or the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Peet has been very cautious in the past in seconding any movement for a 'Varsity crew, consequently the students firmly believe that did he not see enough good material in the crude candidates before him to convert into a good eight, he would most certainly not attempt the task.

Some twenty-seven candidates presented themselves for examination, out of whom the following eighteen were selected:

	Class.	Weight.	Height.
G. H. Carter	'96	188	6.00½
A. Snyder	'97	179	5.10½
W. C. Hubely	'97	178	5.11
H. Fish	'96	175	6.1
W. S. Gurnee	'96	168	6.1
D. MacGregor	'96	167½	6.1½
J. H. Prentice, (Captain)	'97	165	5.11¾
S. S. Norton	'99	164	5.8½
J. D. Irving	'96	158	6.0
G. H. Dresler	'97	157	5.10¾
L. Randolph	'97	155	5.10
F. W. Wills	'96	153	5.10½
R. E. Pierrepont	'97	152	5.10½
W. Gennett	'95	151½	5.10½
R. W. Pusspricb	'97	151	5.7¾
A. W. Putnam	'97	151	5.8
W. W. Stiles	'98	151	5.7

Mr. Peet has taken entire charge of coaching the candidates. He has spent years in developing a distinctive Columbia stroke, and a system of training that will best prepare men for this stroke. He has received assurances of assistance from a number of old 'Varsity oars.

The financial portion of the plan is one of the chief drawbacks. Over $1,000 has been pledged. It is said that if $2,000 can be secured from the undergraduates, the graduates will foot all further expense. A systematic canvass has been begun among the different classes, and it is hoped that the required amount will be raised from the undergraduates by the end of this week. At the last meeting of the Columbia College Athletic Union challenges were made out and issued to Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania. The challenges were formulated and issued under the supervision of the union, and not, as heretofore, by an individual.

The race proposed by Columbia is a four-mile one, to be held at New-London. It is not probable that Pennsylvania will agree to the place of contest, nor will Cornell if she should accept Columbia's challenge. It is most certain that Cornell will decline Columbia's challenge, owing to her transatlantic trip, but word comes from Philadelphia that the Quakers are pleased with Columbia's proposition, and will likely accept it, though it will probably defer the race to some one either at Jonesdale, on the Delaware, or somewhere near New-York. If Cornell does not go to Europe, a three-cornered battle on the Hudson is quite possible.

The Athletic Union has given the Rowing Committee permission to arrange for moving the boathouse from the Harlem to the Hudson. Semi-official assurance has been given to the management that quarters can be provided for the crews at Poughkeepsie next Winter in the cage.

Capt. Rustin will depart from the traditional Yale Captain's custom in having no professional baseball coach. John Clarkson, the pitcher, who has successfully coached former Yale nines, offered his services, but they were declined. Carter, the Yale pitcher, will do most of the coaching this year.

George L. Buist of Charleston, S. C., has been elected Captain of the Yale gymnasium team, which will meet Princeton at the Yale gymnasium on Feb. 27. Capt. Buist has begun drilling his team for the event.

Baseball at New-York University.

At the annual meeting of the New-York University Athletic Association last week the adoption of a new constitution caused considerable debate, though finally it was accepted. The election of officers was postponed.

As yet no steps have been taken for the formation of a 'Varsity baseball team, though with the material in the university a winning nine could be easily formed. The only baseball preparations yet made are in the sophomore class. At a meeting held recently J. F. Fetherston was elected temporary Captain and E. L. Garvin Manager. The candidates are Canniff, Dwyer, Napier, Hudson, Tompkins, Povey, Bradley, Howland, R. Wightman, Hadwen, and Sitz.

Intercollegiate Cricket.

The Intercollegiate Cricket Association has appointed the following officers for 1895: J. A. Lester of Haverford College President, P. H. Clark of Harvard Vice President, and Samuel Goodman of the University of Pennsylvania Treasurer. The championship schedule has also been drawn up, as follows: May 24—Harvard vs. Haverford, at Cambridge; May 30—Harvard vs. University of Pennsylvania, at Cambridge; June 1—Haverford vs. University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

Although the association comprises only three clubs the games arouse considerable interest, and Harvard's victory last year was celebrated in appropriate style at Cambridge. Yale organized a cricket team a few years ago, but it couldn't stand being beaten by Harvard, and disbanded in a short time. An effort will be made this year to revive the club, but it will not join the association until it can place a team in the field which stands an equal chance with its opponents.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES—They Almost Fly.

DO YOU KNOW . .

The Latest Ideas in Bicycle Building?

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CYCLE SHOW,

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New-York Salesrooms, 12 WARREN ST.

HANHAM'S TEAM WON.

Close Chess Battle Between Manhattan Picked Teams.

Two rival teams, both composed of members of the Manhattan Chess Club, encountered each other at the clubrooms, 105 East Twenty-second Street, on Saturday night. The object of the match was partly to give the players preliminary practice for the league games, and also to provide some entertainment for those members who would rather look on than engage in a game themselves.

The opening moves were explained by Jackson a position for the boathouse could be found within three blocks' distance from the college gate. Moreover, Columbia crews have never been able to row in rough water at New-London, as there is seldom more than a ripple on the Harlem. The conditions on the Hudson have been found to be about the same as on the Thames. The crew was placed in its new machine yesterday, by which the men were enabled to make a better showing.

The quality of the candidates for the freshman crew falls considerably below that of the crews of the last two years, yet from the earnestness which the candidates have displayed and the benefit they will receive from rowing beside a 'Varsity crew, this apparent weakness may be overcome. The following men are in training: Arts—Pierrepont, temporary Captain; Fitzgerald, Barclay, Daggett, Keppel, Morris, Foster, Bulkley, Hudson, and Clapp. Mines—Longacre, temporary Captain; Neuman, Goldstein, Leurs, Haight, Fenner, Machen, Walter, Mortimer, Smith, Bull, Belden, and Livingwood.

The proposed baseball league between Lehigh, Lafayette, and Columbia has fallen through, mainly for the sake of economy, although games have been arranged with both of these colleges. A schedule of games is being arranged by the manager.

ATHLETICS AT NAVAL ACADEMY.

A Revival in Rowing—Field and Track Tournament.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—Athletics at the Naval Academy are now practically at a standstill. Gymnasium athletics take the spare moments of a few, and a number are now preparing for the regular Winter gymnasium tournament which is held annually under the direction of Prof. Matthew Strong. At this exhibit some very fine bar, ring, and trapeze work is generally shown, as well as pyramid building, heavy and light dumbell exercises, Indian clubs, boxing, and wrestling.

There are two, certainly, and probably a third form of exercise that will claim the attention of the athletes among the cadets in the early Spring. These are rowing, baseball, and probably track athletics. The candidates for places in the boat and on the nine are already under light practice and training. Cadet Walter Blake Izard of South Carolina is the Captain of the baseball team, as he was last year. He pitched last year, caught the year before, and played second base previously. He is a fine all-round player, being one of the best batsmen on the team.

There has been a revival of rowing at the academy during the last three years.

It is not certain what will be done in regard to field and track athletics this year. It has been the established custom for several years to have a meet in the Spring, and the academy records in all branches of sport have consequently been on the climb. This meet was instituted and has been maintained by the Naval Academy Auxiliary Athletic Association, an organization of the United States naval officers, and was mainly intended to act as a tryout for the football team in its annual game with West Point. To this end it contributed largely by bringing out new material and by keeping the players in condition and increasing school feeling. With the cessation of that noted contest the chief incentive to the field contests will be gone, but the tournaments have become so interesting and popular that they will hardly be discontinued.

Coaches for Harvard's Crew.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 20.—The 'Varsity crews are still rowing in the gymnasium. F. N. Watriss, '92, has been secured as coach for the '96 crew, and will be assisted by Mr. Kales and Mr. Forbes. The freshman squad is hard at work every day. All the men are doing well, especially Goodrich and Perkins. The first crew is now rowing in the following order: Stroke, Goodrich; No. 7, Perkins; 6, Riggs; 5, Ames; 4, Aldrich; 3, Butler; 2, Woodward, bow, Rice.

Keefe, the celebrated League pitcher, is coaching the candidates for pitcher on the 'Varsity baseball nine. Perry, '97; Ames, '96; Paine, '97; Gregory, '97, and Harris, '97, are the most promising candidates.

TO HAVE NO PROFESSIONAL COACH

Capt. Rustin's Plan Concerning Yale's Baseball Team.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—The managers of the Yale and Harvard baseball nines have decided this year to prevent a repetition of the squabbles over the arrangement of the annual series of games which have taken place for several seasons. They have already arranged their games for 1895. The list is according to the usual arrangements, the first game taking place at Cambridge on Harvard's class day, the second at New-Haven on alumni day, and the decisive game, if one is necessary, at New-York the succeeding Saturday. The dates are:

At Cambridge, June 20; at New-Haven, June 25; at New-York, June 29. The matter of having the decisive game at Springfield received some consideration, but New-York was thought the most available city.

Capt. Rustin of the Yale nine announces that the candidates for the Yale team will not begin training until about March 1, several weeks later than usual. It will be his policy to do little indoor work on the gymnasium floor and in the cage this Winter, and to save the men for the diamond practice in the Spring. Only the candidates for the pitcher's position will train throughout the Winter in the cage.

Capt. Rustin will depart from the traditional Yale Captain's custom in having no professional baseball coach. John Clarkson, the pitcher, who has successfully coached former Yale nines, offered his services, but they were declined. Carter, the Yale pitcher, will do most of the coaching this year.

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The opening moves were explained by Jackson tion of the players was done by a simple process. The names of all willing to take part were put on a list. Showalter won the toss, and thereby gained first pick. He selected one man from the list. Then Hanham named his choice, and so they alternated until the teams were completed. There were eleven players on each side. They were rather evenly matched.

Of the single encounters, the game between Louis Schmidt and L. D. Cohn deserves particular mention, the former winning in brilliant style. A rather comical mishap occurred to Dr. Dalton, who, after being two pawns ahead, moved the wrong knight, whereupon Ascher administered a smothered mate. The best battle, of course, was that between the two leaders. The game in full is appended:

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

	J. W. Showalter. White.	J. M. Hanham. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—QB4
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3
3.	Kt—B3	P—K3
4.	P—Q4	PxP
5.	KtxP	Kt—B3
6.	B—K2	B—K2
7.	Castles.	Castles
8.	B—K3	P—QKt3
9.	P—B4	B—Kt2
10.	P—K5	KtxKt
11.	BxKt	Kt—Q4
12.	P—B5	P—B3
13.	KtxKt	BxKt
14.	R—Q3	PxKP
15.	RxKP	B—B4ch
16.	K—Rsq	Q—Kt4
17.	P—Kt2	PxP
18.	B—QB4	B—K3
19.	R—B3	R—B2
20.	BxB	PxB
21.	QR—KBsq	R—Qsq
22.	B—B3	Q—K2
23.	P—KKt4	P—Kt3
24.	Q—K5	R—Kt2
25.	PxP	P—KxP
26.	QxRch	QxQ
27.	BxQ	KxB
28.	R—Q8	RxR
29.	PxR	B—Q5
30.	P—Kt3	P—QR4
31.	R—Bsq	K—B3
32.	R—B4	K—B4
33.	R—R7	P—R4
34.	P—KR4	K—Q3
35.	R—R8	B—B3
36.	R—KKt8	BxP
37.	RxPch	K—B4
38.	R—R6	BxP
39.	RxRP	K—Q5
40.	RxP	KxP
41.	RxB	Resigns

The following is a synopsis of the play:

Hanham	0	Showalter	1
Ryan	1½	Stark	½
Eaton	1	C. Lellmann	0
Richards	1	Price	0
Wehle	1	Dr. Dewey	1
Dalton	1	Ascher	1
L. D. Cohn	0	Schmidt	1
Holl	½	Hathaway	½
Beramje	½	Yeaton	½
Sweeney	1	Fitch	0
Patterson	½	Dr. Lellmann	½
Total	6	Total	5

It is proposed to hold a meeting of these matches at the Manhattan Chess Club. The next is to take place on Saturday.

The Board of Managers of the New-York State Chess Association will meet at 8 o'clock this evening at the City Chess Club, 156 Second Avenue. Among the business to be transacted is the arranging for the midwinter meeting of the association, to take place in this city on Washington's Birthday, and the organization of the championship and free-for-all tournaments, on the same day. Nominations of candidates for offices for the present year will also be in order.

The handicap tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club came to a close on Saturday. The following are the prize winners:

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Showalter	11	3	78.57
Hanham	11	3	78.57
Richards	11½	3½	76.67
Patterson	7½	5½	57.69
Fitch	7½	5½	57.69

Showalter and Hanham played off their tie for first and second prize, but agreed to divide after drawing two games. Patterson and Fitch divided fourth and fifth prize without playing. There were seventeen entries in the tournament, three of whom withdrew.

A handicap tournament is in progress at the City Chess Club, twelve players competing. The following are the scores of the leaders: Argard, 8½; Showalter, 5½; Lawrence and Reitzer, 4 each; Delmar and Nugent, 3 each.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The amateur boxing meeting between the Boston Athletic Association and a Chicago team at Boston Saturday resulted in victories for the Eastern men. Following are the results: W. Kendall, Calumet A. C., Chicago, vs. Austin P. Kaveny, Boston, at 105 pounds; won by Kavenay. Fred A. Britten, Chicago A. A., vs. Ben McArthur, Riverside B. C., Cambridge, 115 pounds; won by McArthur. J. Louis, Calumet A. C., Chicago, vs. J. W. McArthur, Boston; won by McArthur. E. Gherke, Calumet A. C., Chicago, vs. P. Finegan, East Boston, 133 pounds; won by Finegan. "Joe" Donovan of East Boston was given the decision against E. H. Wood, Calumet A. C., Chicago, at 145 pounds. W. C. Knipper, Calumet A. C., Chicago, lost to "Jack" Toland of Boston, at 145 pounds, and A. W. Crane, Calumet A. C., won from W. E. Hagar of Cambridge, at 158 pounds.

—The second subscription boxing entertainment of the New Manhattan Athletic Club will take place in the gymnasium to-morrow night. The bouts will be: "Joe" Gaffney, Newark, N. J., vs. "Jim" Ash, Boston, Mass., at 105 pounds; Martin McCue, New-York, vs. "Jack" McGrah, New-York, 122 pounds; "Johnnie" Germain, Staten Island, vs. "Jack" McTiernan, New-York, 130 pounds; "Sam" Tompkins, Astoria, vs. "Jimmie" Fox, Philadelphia, 145 pounds; "Harry" Fisher, Brooklyn, vs. "Tommy" Kelly, the Hoboken Infant, 145 pounds; Frank Erne, Brooklyn, vs. "Willie" Joh, New-York, 145 pounds. W. Leonard May will be referee.

—Harry Cline of Philadelphia won first place in the state handicap billiard tournament Saturday night at that city by defeating "Ed" Burris. By Cline's victory he secures the first prize, $150, and the Rosatto emblem, a handsome silver cup. Burris, Rainow, and Boschert of Pittsburg, having each won three games and lost two, were tied for second place, and decided to divide the three prizes, each taking $50.

—There will be an exhibition of pool to-night at the Roseville Athletic Association Clubhouse, at Newark, N. J. Grant H. Eby, who recently defeated De Oro, will play against Percy H. Johnson. After the game some fancy shots will be given. Members of outside athletic clubs are invited to attend.

—David Christie Murray will give a talk, entitled "The Novelist's Not

MR. JANES SEEMS TO HAVE INFLUENCE

The Jamaica Commission Having Trouble over New School Plans.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 20.—The commission having charge of the construction of a State Normal School in this village is having a difficult time in selecting plans for the proposed building.

Among the plans submitted was one of an Albany architect named Janes. His plan was not chosen by the commission. But in spite of that fact, his plan has been approved by the State Superintendent and the Principals of the other Normal Schools in the State. They have also suggested Mr. Janes for supervising architect.

Congressman-elect Richard C. McCormick of this place, President of the commission, visited Albany a few days ago and, with Senator John Lewis Child of this district, called upon Superintendent Crooker.

Mr. McCormick told Mr. Crooker that he was astonished that the Superintendent and Principals had presumed to pass upon a plan that had received no consideration from the commission. He also called Superintendent Crooker's attention to the fact that the act required the State Controller to approve of the plans before they could be finally accepted, and gave the Superintendent to understand that the Normal School Commission would adopt the best set of plans submitted without regard to the individuality of the architect, and that under no consideration would Mr. Janes be employed as supervising architect.

It is intimated here that the commission will postpone further action upon plans until after the expiration of Superintendent Crooker's term of office.

The commission will hold a meeting tomorrow to consider a proposition to ask the Lagislature to add $50,000 to the appropriation for the school, as it will be an impossibility to put up a proper building and equip it with the $100,000 already allowed.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; will assist in the pantry; in a private family; personal city reference. Call, Monday, at 915 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a capable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; thoroughly understands both capacities; willing to help in pantry; city reference. F. R., 20 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young North Ireland girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; four years' good reference. B. V., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Family going abroad desires situation for their chambermaid; assist with sewing; also girl as laundress and general work. 11 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful. E. T., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress in private family; four years' city references; willing and obliging. S. G., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; good references. Call, Monday, at 345 West 16th St., McFarland's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands waiting on lady; has good reference. 241 West 40th St., Monday; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to recommend excellent chambermaid and plain sewer; Protestant; neat and willing. Call, Monday or Tuesday, between 11 and 1, at 119 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references. Call, Monday, at 462 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID or SEWING.—By a young Protestant girl; or as nurse in private family; city reference. 134 West 19th St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and do waiting, or take care of growing children. 160 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid or assist with children; good reference. 262 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or seamstress, from present employer. 716 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in plain family. 640 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable Protestant girl in private family; no waiting. Ellen, 440 West 58th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young Scotchwoman as good cook and laundress; excellent baker; would like a permanent place short distance in the country; best reference from last employer. Call, Monday, M. C., 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two competent girls in private family; one as cook; willing to do the coarse washing; the other as waitress and chambermaid; three years' reference from last place. L. J., Box 112 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; best reference; last employer can be seen. Mary, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good French cook in private family or do general housework in small family; married; good reference; to go home every night. J. T., 142 West 31st St., first floor, back, west side.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; with or without kitchenmaid; wages, $35 or $30; in private family; best city reference. E., Box 875 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as cook; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking; last employer can be seen; wages, $35; no cards. G. L., 150 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook and assist with washing and ironing in small private family; city references. Call, Monday, at 382 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook in private family or boarding house; make bread and nice pastry; city reference. 141 West 27th St. D. Berry.

COOK.—By capable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, entrées, &c.; in private American family; best city references. 504 2d Av.

COOK.—English; 25; high class; sober, reliable; thorough knowledge of all branches; soups, meats, pastries; excellent manager; undoubted references. Reynolds, 421 West 38th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would assist in coarse washing if necessary; best city reference. 876 6th Av., third bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress or general housworker in small private family; five years' best city references. 341 West 40th St.; ring bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 204 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young American girl as excellent cook, to assist with the coarse washing; willing and obliging; best city personal reference. 508 East 14th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a smart young woman as first-class cook and laundress in a private family; good reference. 410 West 56th St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; excellent baker; takes full charge in kitchen; willing and obliging. 406 East 54th St., second floor.

COOK.—By English Protestant woman as first-class cook; excellent references. 303 West 19th St.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as cook and assist with the washing; or cook and do washing in a small family; good reference. 226 7th Av.

COOK.—First-class; will do coarse washing; reference; present employer. M., 420, 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook; understands her business; good baker; excellent city references from last employer. W. C., 1,358 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as plain cook and assist with washing; wages, $16. 218 East 20th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By French cook, elderly woman, in a small family; good city references. O. L., 222 West 35th St., first bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city references. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; best city reference; wages, $40; at liberty Tuesday. 25 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in small family; good references. Call, two days, at 407 West 50th St., Mackie's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron. Advertiser, 306 East 24th St.

COOK.—By experienced cook from present employer's. 715 Park Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By an experienced German woman to go out by the day especially for parlors and dining rooms; also understands helping at dinner parties; best city reference. S. C., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 157 West 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress; understands collars and cuffs; would take washing home; reference. 70 Amsterdam Av., McGuirk's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress and housecleaner to go out by the day. Present employer's, 180 West 59th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman, any kind of cleaning or housework; references, 429 East 15th St. Allen.

Dressmakers.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKER, first-class fitter, accustomed to fine trade, desires more engagements in first-class families; terms moderate; personal reference. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter would like few more engagements by day; terms, $3; young ladies' fancy waists and evening gowns a specialty; references. M. R., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class; or lingere; few more customers by the day; best city references. A. B., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic dressmaker; original designs in fancy jackets and waists; latest Parisian styles in skirts, ball, and evening gowns made at short notice; home or out; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly-competent dressmaker; goes out by the day; makes exquisite fancy waists; latest full skirts; perfection and designing; remodeling; terms moderate; best city references. A. M., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Hulh, 582 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Evening and walking dresses made reasonable; theatrical and misses' dancing gowns a specialty; work seen; also thorough dressmaker; by the day. 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; having long experience in first-class city house; perfect in every branch; will prepare work and remodel; will leave town. Miss Skehan, Box 384 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced, competent in all branches; by day; private families; best references; terms moderate for season; by letter. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Very exact and stylish; now disengaged; perfect fitter; tailor-made and evening suits from $5; references. Modiste, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes a few customers by the day. Dressmaker, 1,338 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By respectable girl as dressmaker; will go out by the day. Brown, 431 West 35th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, well-educated French Protestant; entire charge of children; good sewer; speaks no English; exceptional references. D., 314 West 35th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady as governess or nursery governess; French and music; good sewing; city references. Mademoiselle, 19 East 124th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated French person from Paris as nursery governess; plain sewing; five years' references. B. C., 116 West 26th St., basement.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young widow of excellent family; is obliged to take a position, having had own refined home on a rather large scale, thoroughly understands all the duties pertaining to large or small household; willing to superintend the care of children, act as secretary, or assume any position of trust where a person of refinement and education would be appreciated; credentials. G. L., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American lady, with highest reference from last employer, as housekeeper; widower or doctor's family preferred. Mrs. Bell, 712 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged woman, any position of trust; fond of children; best references. Home, Box 4, 1,242 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a French lady, just arrived from Paris, housework in family or care for one child; would not sleep there. 109 West 27th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl to do general housework in a private family; good city reference. 502 West 56th St.; call for two days. Mrs. Walpole.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl in a small family; Jewish preferred; would sleep home if necessary. 642 3d Av.; ring No. 2 bell twice.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; to one lady; understands her duties thoroughly; excellent packer and traveler; best experience; wages, $25; only ladies requiring a thorough maid need apply. Address, for two days, A. B. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisienne; good dressmaker; seamstress; competent packer; like to travel; best city reference. Jeanne, 160 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; understands her duty as maid; good seamstress and hairdresser; in good family; no objection to traveling; good city references. F. T., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; speaks German, English, and French; best city references. L. H., 7 Christopher St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German girl as maid to a lady or grown children; would like to travel. Apply at present employer's, 107 East 69th St.

MAID.—By Scotch Protestant to wait on elderly lady; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork; excellent city references. 43 West 44th St.; no cards.

MAID.—By a competent German maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; accustomed to travel; very best city references. 112 East 11th St., care of Mrs. Grathe.

MAID.—By French girl; thoroughly understands her duties; good seamstress; in Christian family; will travel; best city references. Miss France, Box 376 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

MAID.—By Parisian girl; good seamstress; makes children's dresses; as maid, or care for grown children; best city references. Present employer's, 18 East 54th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Best city references. 203 East 33d St., Maguire's bell.

MAID.—By first-class French maid; thorough; wages, $25; no children; best references. French, 222 West 35th St.

MAID.—By Scotch Protestant to wait on elderly lady; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork; first-class references. 43 West 44th St.

MAID.—By educated German as maid; good seamstress; understands dressmaking. Schillinger, 204 East 45th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; French, speaking English; best city references. Apply, 9 to 12, 718 Madison Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By English Protestant; or light chamberwork. A. Curl, 109 West 53d St.

MAID.—By an English Protestant; fully understands all her duties; best city reference. A. B., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; excellent shirt and collar ironer; thoroughly understands all branches of laundry work; best personal city reference. Call, two days, at 28 Amsterdam Av., third flat.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; willing to assist with light chamberwork; good references; wages, $20. A. M., 248 1st Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as first-class shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; willing to do some chamberwork; good city reference. Box 93, 101 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress to go out by the day or take washing home. A. Davis, 419 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day or week; best city reference. 615 8th Av., near 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; go out by the day. 116 West 63d St.; ring McCarthy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; first-class city references. 305 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in 16th St. family; personal city references. 742 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as laundress in a small private family. 157 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS or COOK.—By respectable Englishwoman by the day. 105 West 56th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent person as thorough infant's nurse; no objections to travel; has family and physician's references. 152 East 53d St., Saunders's bell.

NURSE.—I wish to get a situation for my nurse, who is a competent person, to take care of a young child or infant; she has lived with me for nearly seven years. Call, Monday or Tuesday, 138 West 58th St.

NURSE and DRESSMAKER.—By a respectable colored girl as nurse and dressmaker in private family to growing children. White, 209 West 41st St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. K., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By Swedish girl as nurse; infant preferred; best city references; no objection to going to the country. 248 East 32d St., care of Mrs. Peterson.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German; understands kindergarten; to children not under three years; American family; best references. S. Desouey, 120 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best reference. L. M., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By competent nurse to take entire charge of infant; understands bottle feeding; city reference; city or country. M. A., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By educated North German girl as nurse to one or two children; good sewer; excellent references. Call, Monday or Tuesday, 17 West 42d St., one flight up.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse for a child about 2 to 4 years old; references. Call, Monday, from 10 to 4, present employer's, 5 West 50th St.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By Parisian; speaks good English; good reference. 157 East 88th St.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By a young French girl for growing children; good sewer; best references. 303 East 69th St., top floor.

NURSE.—By competent infant's or child's nurse; eight years' reference from present employer. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 7 West 20th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, speaking English, as nurse; good references. Leiong, 349 7th Av.

NURSE.—By young Frenchwoman to young child; first-class reference. E. L., 222 West 35th St.

WET NURSE.—By healthy, respectable young woman; baby two months old; reference; no cards. Call, two days, Mrs. Dunning, 328 West 40th St.

WET NURSE.—By a refined woman, first baby ten days, as wet nurse; references. M., Box 231 Times Agency, 1,338 3d Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; first-class city reference. Advertiser, care of Fox, 206 West 57th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or HOUSEMAID.—Has lived with New-York and leading Newport families; highest testimonials from late employer. M. J., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant young woman sewing of any kind; by day or week; good dressmaker; reasonable. L. S. Kane, 328 West 38th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Protestant North German-American for one or two children; sewing; Christian family; best city reference. C. Kreter, 317 East 88th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young woman as seamstress or chambermaid; good references. M. M., 232 East 54th St., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as seamstress; assist with growing children. 916 8th Av., third bell.

SEAMSTRESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; best reference. 8 East 73d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; willing and obliging; best city references. C. C., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; takes butler's place; thoroughly understands her work; city or country; wages, $25; best city reference. J. A., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; can fill a butler's place; best reference; wages, $25; no objection to Washington. C. C., 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS, PARLORMAID, or CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; good references. A. B., 265 West 47th St. fourth floor; ring O'Kane's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young Protestant woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid; private family; best reference. 158 East 92d St., fourth bell, east.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant girl; private family only; best reference. 436 West 52d St.; ring Dawson's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as thoroughly-competent waitress; excellent references. 339 West 49th St. Tuthill.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as waitress; understands wines and salads; wages, $20; two years' reference. 500 West 49th St., first floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. Conlan, 325 East 24th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; experienced waitress; city references. M. H., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Or would go as parlormaid; an experienced waitress; first-class city references. Call, from 10 to 1, at 37 West 47th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

A GRADUATE MASSAGE OPERATOR will give massage treatment to ladies; best doctors' and patients' reference; fee, $1. Massage, 402 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE ENTRY, CASHIER, or office worker; best of references. B. C. O., 152 6th Av.

HOUSECLEANING.—By reliable Protestant woman for housecleaning; or would do any kind of work; best city reference. 241 West 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

MANICURIST.—Few customers at their homes or her parlors. Mrs. Ray, 241 West 36th St.

MASSAGE.—Scientific masseuse would like a few more engagements. A. G. W., 246 East 32d St.

MASSEUSE.—By young Swedish lady; good masseuse; as invalid's attendant. A. W., West Haven, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.—A gentleman going abroad desires position for his stenographer, (lady;) thoroughly competent and reliable; operate Remington or Colograph. G. H. Reynolds, 1 Madison Av., corner 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; also position for beginner. Experience or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS ANY KIND OF EMployment not menial. De Long, 140 West 33d St., first flight, Bell 4.

YOUNG GIRL.—17; in wholesale establishment or business house; good writer; accurate at figures; willing to be otherwise useful; every satisfaction given regarding honesty and respectability. John Dobbin, 307 Cherry St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—In private family; age 30; of good habits; willing, obliging; perfectly sober; not afraid of work; thoroughly experienced; best city references from first-class New-York family; speaks French, English, and German. Julian, 438 6th Av., third floor.

BUTLER.—A gentleman giving up housekeeping would like a position for his butler, a Frenchman, who is thoroughly competent, sober, and trustworthy. Apply to Apartment 208 Hotel Marie Antoinette, Boulevard and 66th St. G. S. Dearborn.

BUTLER.—By single Frenchman; speaks English; 32; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; care parlor floor, &c.; willing, obliging; three years' best personal city references; just disengaged. Foy, 142 West 30th St.; ring three times.

BUTLER—COOK.—By married couple, without children; wife first-class Vienna cook; husband competent butler; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Cook, 855 3d Av., third floor.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young man in a private family; of good habits; will be found willing and obliging, as reference will testify; five years' reference from last place. J. D., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By a young French couple, lately arrived from Paris; man as butler or valet; speaks English and German; wife as maid; good dressmaker; no objection to travel; best of references. Couple, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks English; single; 30; sober; honest; understands his business thoroughly; willing, obliging; care silver, &c.; long personal satisfactory city references. Piednoel, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent, first-class butler; private family; understands his business in all branches; very best city reference. L. G., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; private family; where second man or parlormaid is kept; understands his duties; best city references. B. B., 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; best references from last employer. J. M., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—Family going to Europe want situation for a French butler and wife; good workers; competent and thoroughly understand their duties. 1 East 79th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly-competent young Englishman; willing to make himself useful; excellent city references; last employer will personally recommend him. J., Box 844 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent, industrious, sober, willing; full charge of parlor floor; good valet; best reference. A. G., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; where a second man or parlormaid is kept; well understands the care of silver; six years' reference. J. T., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a man thoroughly familiar with the duties; can speak French, German, and English, and can furnish satisfactory references. E. W., 247 5th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young Frenchman; age, 31; competent, sober, and obliging; good city reference from first-class family. G. L., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent butler; in private family; country preferred; make himself useful; good city reference. 153 West 26th St. L. Fattorri.

BUTLER or GOOD VALET.—Frenchman; first-class butler; competent man; age, 34; in private family; best city references. A. L., care of Mr. Fenoglio, 491 7th Av.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a French Swiss couple in private family; best city references. L. B., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young colored man (single) in private family; good city reference; last employer can be seen. B., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; personal reference from last employer. J. B., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; where parlormaid is kept; willing; highest personal references. T., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; in a good private family; excellent waiter; has the best of city references. Butler, 217 East 47th St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; three years' city reference from last place. W. S. O., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man (Swiss) as butler or second man; good references. K. B., Box 886 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; Englishman; 36; 6 feet in height; highest references. B. J., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man as butler in private family; ten years' first-class reference. Louis, 206 East 86th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER and PARLORMAID or CHAMBERmaid.—By couple; good references. Pearson, care of Lofmark, 135 East 31st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman in private family; good references. J. B., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman, strictly temperate, as butler or second man; references. W. D., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler; can give the best of reference. 110 East 41st St. Alfred Gotro.

BUTLER.—By a young man; well recommended. Pearson, care of Lofmark, 135 East 31st St.

BUTLER.—Nine years' city reference. A. B., Box 44, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Colored; aged 28; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; long experience; careful and stylish driver in four-in-hand and tandem; strictly sober and honest; first-class reference from last employer; no objection to country. E. J., 309 West 68th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; thoroughly understands horses, harness, carriages, making up of stable; country preferred; first-class personal city reference from last employer. Thomas, Box 207 Times.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young man as coachman; single; thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver; best reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. P. Clarke, 241 East 42d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young colored man as coachman and groom; has best city references, from 3 to 5 years, from last employer. Call or address, two days, D. F. L., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to secure place for his coachman; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; is a good, careful driver; sober and honest. 12 West 44th St. William.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; age, 35; married; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; stylish driver; twelve years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man as thoroughly first-class coachman to family; strictly sober; first-class city driver; ten years' city reference from last place. James, Brogan's bell, 898 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Sober, honest, and trustworthy; twenty-five years' first-class city reference; thoroughly understands his business; twelve years with last employer, who has given up horses; can refer to him personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 35; medium size; also experienced in breaking and handling of colts and road horses; city or country; references. F. H., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; stylish driver; good rider; disengaged on account of gentleman traveling; no fake; good references. B., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man; willing, obliging; city or country; just disengaged; very best personal city reference, who can be seen. W. H., 136 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By a German, single, as coachman or gardener, or to make himself useful; city or country. 124 Springfield Av., Newark, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; married; knows city; good driver; city or country; good references; strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; first-class driver; best city references; last and former employers can be seen. McArdle, 344 Amsterdam Av., over private stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good rider; obliging; strictly temperate; five years' best of references. L. C., 180 7th Av., three bells.

COACHMAN or WAITER.—By young colored man; genally useful; no objection to Brooklyn; four years' reference. P. Jones, 333 West 69th St.

COACHMAN.—By middle-aged Englishman; married; no children; fifteen years' city reference tells all. P. S., care Charles H. Wellman, 1,785 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman, whom he can personally recommend as being sober, honest, and capable. M. M., 589 Park Av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly experienced in the care of horses and all stable duties; married; no family; first-class references. C. D., 161 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city references. W. C., 10 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; married; no family. A., 103 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; age, 29; thoroughly understands his business; good references; city or country. Wells, 844 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; age, 35; English; single; reference. G. C. L., care of Mr. J. Moore, Jr., 45 Water St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By Scotchman; good references; strictly sober; country preferred. Care of Miss Mullins, 426 3d Av.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single; thoroughly competent; first-class reference; city or country. M. L., 49 East 76th St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; married; thoroughly competent; willing; useful; good references; city or country. 1,652 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By competent single young man; understands his business in all branches; best city reference. Coachman, 262 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; good city driver; sober; first-class reference. J. M., 227 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; good city driver; sober; first-class reference. Call or address J. M., 227 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—A lady giving up horses wishes to recommend her coachman. 2 East 15th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a competent German; married; 36 years old; twenty years' practical experience in every department of greenhouse and out-of-door work, including care of stock and laying out new places and improving old ones; best of references; present employer can be seen. R. L., care Siebrecht & Wadley, 5th Av., 37th St.

GARDENER.—By a competent man as a private place; understands all branches of gardening; married; one child; German; seven years in present place; best of reference. R. H., Post Office Box 64, Bedford, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; no children; large experience in growing plants, orchids, grapes, peaches, vegetables, lawns, trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; reference. D. L., 85 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By single man; understands hot and cold graperies, roses, violets and vegetables; first-class references. Gardener, care of M. Cavanagh, 138 East 28th St.

GARDENER.—Care plain country place; single; North of Ireland Protestant; best reference; previous employer can be seen. A. D., Box 27, 1,242 Broadway.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; also care of trotter; no objection to country. W. P., 16 West 18th St., private stable.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—Single; best references. G. C., 52 West 10th St.; private stable.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A gentleman about to leave for Europe would like to find a place for his second man; whom he can highly recommend. E. L. W., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; speaks little English; sober and obliging; best references from Paris and city. Nicolas, 139 West 26th St.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe wants situation for second man or butler with best references. Call, Monday and Tuesday mornings, 626 5th Av.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; French; 21; tall; willing; understands his business thoroughly; best city references. E. S., 319 West 47th St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; English; age, 24; tall, neat appearance; strictly sober, willing, and obliging; good city references. Albert, Box 255 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By experienced young Englishman; first-class valet; understands his duties; willing and obliging; city references. C. B., 905 6th Av.

SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly-competent man (24) in private family; or as butler, single-handed; excellent reference given. F. B., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a competent young Englishman in a private family; city references. Edw. Tinson, 152 East 39th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—By married couple in small private family; man useful and can wait on table; wife first-class cook; would do a little coarse washing; willing and obliging; best reference. 430 4th Av.

USEFUL MAN or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman, lately landed; industrious and sober; handy at anything; wages no object. E. G., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a competent young man; understands all indoor work; good horseman; first-class reference. Thomas, Box 335 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; private family; understands indoor work thoroughly; can care gentleman's wardrobe; two years' reference. H. J., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—By an experienced Japanese as valet and cook in gentleman's bachelor apartments; willing, obliging; moderate wages; personal city reference. Satu, Box 207 Times.

VALET or ATTENDANT.—By a reliable man; Protestant; understands massage; five years in last place; highest personal references. 145 East 39th St., 11 to 4.

VALET or NURSE.—By Englishman as valet or nurse to invalid; gives massage; first-class references from present employer. J. M., 166 East 78th St.

VALET.—By a young Swiss, just arrived from Europe, as valet or second man and indoor servant; references. Nicollier, 142 West 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

A BRAINY SCOTCHMAN, UNIVERSITY EDUcation, legal training, wishes position where level judgment and earnest work will merit steady employment; small salary to commence. A. I. B., Box 207 Times.

A MAN DESIRES A POSITION AS COLLECTor or to do general work in store; five years' experience as collector; highest city references and security given. H. Y. Lewis, Box 501, Goshen, N. Y.

AS GENERAL OFFICE MAN or SALESMAN.—(Road or house;) 15 years' experience; young married man; excellent reference; salary moderate. J. A. Eccleston, 422 West 48th St.

BOY (15) WANTS A SITUATION AT ANYthing where he can be useful; good reference. E. Lundgren, 15 East 22d St.

BOY.—Age, 17; has lived with doctor; would go as second man; best references. Arthur, 26 West 32d St.

CARETAKER.—By an American of middle age; good references. Caretaker, Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION or TUTOR.—By a French gentleman, speaking French perfectly, educated, good penman, as companion or tutor to children or to do French correspondence; the best city references. Willing, Box 312 Times, Up Town.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER

The Pianist Was Persuaded.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"They have such a persuasive way with them out in Montana," remarked a traveling man at a Detroit hoted a day or two since, "that I should sort of hate to get into an argument in any of those mining towns. I have just been through that country, and I heard about an argument a poor little pianist from Baltimore had out in a Montana town. How he drifted out there I didn't learn, but he played a piano at an entertainment in the only hall in the place one evening, and the audience sort of took to him. They encored him six times, and then he stopped and left the hall. Ten minutes later a delegation of three leading citizens filed into his room at the hotel.

"'We kinder hate to intrude into your room in this style,' said the spokesman, apologetically, 'but the fact is, things is serious at the hall.'

"'Has anything happened?' inquired the little musician from Baltimore.

"'It ain't exactly what's happened,' explained the spokesman, 'it's what ain't happened. We was goin' to foller you with a ventriloquist, and blamed if he ain't too full to talk, and still drinkin', and them scrappin' monkeys we was goin' to close up the show with is froze in down at Yeller Forks; so the audience is still in the hall, and they're terrible restless.'

"'They are that,' assented one of the other visitors solemnly.

"'And we thought,' continued the spokesman, 'seein' the crowd took a likin' to you, that mebbe you'd come back and ring in another tune or two from Chopping or Moses Hart.'

"The little musician waited a moment to catch the sense of his visitor's remark, and then, in a rather frigid way, he declined to play any more.

"The delegation didn't seem disposed to move, and there was an awkward pause. At length the member of the committee who hadn't spoken took a hand at the subject. He was a stout, cross-eyed man, with red whiskers. 'There's no use beatin' around this matter,' he said emphatically; 'you're wanted over ter the hall, and I'm kinder worried to think every one of them except Crasy Charley has got an iron in his pocket, fer I'd hate to have anybody from Baltimer dead around town. 'Taint pleasant,' he continued, 'to refer to the serious side of human natur,' but as a friend of yours, I'd advise you to hurry back to that hall and bang the planner as long as any gent says "music," and bang it like Sam Hill, too.'

"They told me," continued the traveling man, "that the effect of that argument was wonderful. The little musician waked up, and said he always proposed to stand by his friends, and suggested they go right over to the hall. So they did, and the spokesman got up on the platform, and said he:

"'Ladies and gents: I am authorized to say that the perfesser only went out fer a drink. He feels better now, and asks permission to play the planner for an hour.'

"And he did; but when they let him stop he walked eleven miles to the next town without even waiting to get his satchel, though that," added the traveling man, reflectively, "doesn't affect the value of

SUPT. BYRNES'S MEN BUSY

Saloon-Keepers Were Forced to Take Many Precautions.

TEKULSKY'S PLACE WIDE OPEN

Liquor Dealers' President Opened His Saloon After Church Hours, but Dispensed Soft Drinks Only.

Superintendent Byrnes's warning to saloon keepers against violating the excise law had the effect of closing many saloons yesterday.

It looked, indeed, early in the morning, as though the day was to be one of the driest on record in New-York. The methods known to the initiated for getting something to drink on dry Sundays, however, worked well enough in a good many places later in the day.

Central Office detectives were on the alert immediately after midnight, and those who were found violating the law by keeping open were arrested. Saloon keepers decided that Superintendent Byrnes was in earnest, and most of them locked their doors and went home. The number of prisoners arraigned in the Tombs Police Court for violation of the excise law yesterday morning was less than it has been for many Sundays.

The total number of excise arrests yesterday was 181, as against 176 the previous Sunday. The arrests by precincts were as follows:

Station.	Number of Arrests.	Station.	Number of Arrests.
Old Slip	1	Macdougal Street	6
Church Street	0	Charles Street	1
City Hall	0	Mulberry Street	3
Oak Street	3	Eldridge Street	3
Leonard Street	4	Delancey Street	2
Elizabeth Street	4	Union Market	3
Fifth Street	28	East 22d Street	9
Mercer Street	1	West 30th Street (Tenderloin)	6
West 20th Street	6	West 37th Street	9
Broadway Squad	0	East 35th Street	5
East 51st Street	6	West 47th Street	17
Grand Central Station	0	West 100th Street	6
West 68th Street	12	East 88th Street	15
East 67th Street	6	East 104th Street	5
East 126th Street	7	East 161st Street	7
West 125th Street	2	Tremont	2
High Bridge	0	King's Bridge	0
West 152d Street	0	Steamboat Patrol	0
Madison Street	2	Pier A	0

Morris Tekulsky kept his saloon in Park Row open in the afternoon, just as he said he would after his conference with Mayor Strong. There was no organized movement, however, on the part of saloon keepers to open after church time. They did not think it best to try the experiment.

"I gave orders to my bartenders," Mr. Tekulsky said yesterday afternoon, "to sell nothing but soft drinks, and not to place any whisky bottles on the bar. If they sell intoxicating liquors, they do so on their own responsibility.

"I do not believe in violating any law, and in keeping open in this manner I am keeping within the law. You can rest assured that very few saloons that are usually kept open on Sunday are closed today. There are some places, of course, that always close Sundays, and those are the ones that are locked now."

Mr. Tekulsky pointed with his cane to several saloons near his own. "Look there, and there," he said; "don't you see that those places are open? There is no use; you cannot enforce the law."

The front doors of Tekulsky's saloon were unlocked, and any one could go in who wished. A large muslin cloth covered the rows of bottles behind the bar.

Two Central Office detectives came into the saloon in the afternoon and ordered whisky. They were told that only soft drinks were being sold. They went away without making any comment.

There were many other saloons open on Park Row and the Bowery. One or two places followed Tekulsky's example and left the front doors unlocked. In most instances, however, entrance could be gained only by doors opening from hallways or at side doors. Several places were doing a thriving business in the afternoon without making any pretense of concealment. Others were gunrided by persons standing on the sidewalks, who gave admittance to their friends.

There was no question, however, that the Bowery was more decorous than usual, and that a fair proportion of the saloons were closed, to the public, at least.

Some of the saloon keepers had emphasized the fact that they were carefully observing the law by fastening the side doors with padlocks on the outside.

In the Tenderloin there were a few saloons left with all the shades drawn up, so that any one could look in and convince himself at once that no business was being done.

The upper east and west sides were also quieter than usual, though no one who knew the ropes was obliged to walk far to get beer, or whatever else he chose to drink.

Police Justice Voorhis, who sat in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, took pains to warn the policemen that it was no crime to keep the door of a saloon open. He required evidence, before holding any one for trial, that the prisoner had sold liquor or had exposed it for sale in public view on the bar. Justice Voorhis said it would be well for bartenders who were arrested on suspicion without legal evidence to bring suits for false imprisonment.

In Harlem, Central Office detectives and police officers from other precincts made the round of the saloons early yesterday morning. They were dressed in citizens' clothes. Their investigation resulted in several arrests.

Tommy Coneff, the Irish runner, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. He is employed as bartender in Lavery's saloon, 299 Seventh Avenue. He was arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning for selling a glass of whisky to Central Office Detectives Evanhoe and Valley. Police Justice Simms held him in $100 for trial.

LEXOW WITNESS KRUMM ARRESTED

Charged with Conducting an Unlicensed Concert Hall.

Charles Krumm of 167 Chrystie Street, the Lexow witness and complainant against ex-Ward Man Jeremiah Levy, was a prisoner again in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

Since Mayor Strong took charge of the City Government, Krumm has been a constant visitor at his office, it is said, to get his concert license renewed.

On Saturday night Policeman Wiegold was detailed by Inspector Williams into Capt. Cortright's precinct.

No. 167 Chrystie Street was on his list, with a black mark against it. Wiegold, evading Krumm's watchman and passing inside, sat down at one of the tables. There was a stage performance going on, and Wiegold says he saw four different women and one man do their "turn."

He thereupon arrested Krumm on a charge of violating Section 1,908, Chapter 410, of the Laws of 1882, which prohibit a theatrical performance unless the person giving it has a license.

Justice Grady held Krumm in $300 bail and demanded real estate security, which was furnished. Krumm insists that he is being persecuted.

TO ENFORCE A SCOTCH DECREE

An Order to Pay Alimony Follows William Duncan Across the Sea.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 20.—Margaret Scott Duncan of Edinburgh, Scotland, has applied through her counsel, Eugene Emley, to the New-Jersey Court of Chancery, invoking aid to enforce an order issued by an Edinburgh, Scotland, court four years ago. In anticipation of an enforcement of the decree, William Duncan, her husband, has been enjoined from disposing of property owned by him in this city.

Duncan was married in Scotland, but deserted his wife three years ago and came to this city, where he became possessed of considerable real estate. Recently he went South, where he is living at present. Mrs. Duncan sued for and obtained an absolute divorce in Edinburgh, and was also given an order granting alimony at the rate of $125 a year. The Scotch court was powerless to enforce this order, as Duncan had crossed the ocean. Friends in this city recently notified Mrs. Duncan of the whereabouts and uncommon good fortune of her husband, and the correspondence has resulted in Counsel Emley being retained to file a petition in chancery asking for relief and an order forcing Duncan to obey the mandate of the Scotch court ordering the payment of alimony.

The regular writ of lis pendens has been filed, which answers the purpose of an attachment and prevents Duncan from transferring his property and once more escaping from his marital obligations, in case the Chancellor should issue a decree ordering him to obey the mandate of the Scotch court.

FIRE OVER THE WINDSOR BATHS

The Roof Was Found in Flames, Which Were Quickly Extinguished—One of the Firemen Injured.

Charles Smith, proprietor of the Windsor Baths, 7 East Forty-sixth Street, was seated in his office yesterday when he noticed the shadow of what seemed to be steam reflected on a house across the street. The steam seemed to be coming from the roof of the baths, and there was so much of it that Mr. Smith went up to investigate. He found the roof on fire, and hurriedly sent out an alarm. The firemen just as quickly squelched the blaze.

To do so they had to rip off a portion of the roof. A large sheet of tin fell on the skylight of the men's Russian bath and frightened half a dozen patrons.

The bath adjoins the Windsor Hotel. The fire was on the roof of the women's section, which is closed on Sunday. This part of the baths is situated in the western end of the building, and had not Proprietor Smith noticed the shadow of the supposed steam the fire would have gained good headway.

William McCann, thirty-three years old, of 15 Prospect Place, a fireman attached to Engine Company No. 21, had his left hand caught in a fly wheel of the engine as it stood in front of the baths. Several bones of his hand were broken and he was removed to Flower Hospital.

The damage to the building will amount to about $2,000.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

State Senator Hayes Announces Himself as a Candidate.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—State Senator Thomas G. Hayes announces his candidacy for the Governorship in the papers to-day. He will make his fight on his record on the tax question. For two sessions of the Legislature his bill has passed, and has been defeated by the Governor. It pleases the rural interests as it attempts to reach personal property and tax it.

This entry into the field complicates matters considerably. Ex-Congressman Rayner is still hard at work, but Senator Hayes cuts him in the country, where he had most of his strength. The politics in the announcement of Senator Hayes is probably that Gorman has taken a hand, and is using Hayes to kill off Rayner. With the exception of this announcement, the situation is unchanged.

JEFFERSON MARKET'S TALL SENSATION

Bail for a Six-Foot Seven-Inch Prisoner by Six-Foot Nine Mother.

John Mathews, seventeen years old, of 447 West Thirty-sixth Street, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of violating the corporation ordinance by dumping snow in the street. He stands 6 feet 7 inches in his stocking feet.

Justice Simms held him for trial in $100. The lad sent for his mother to furnish bail. Business was going along smoothly enough, when Justice Simms heard a voice, which seemed to come from the ceiling. He looked up, and there, towering above him, stood the mother. She is two inches taller than her son.

"I have come to give bail for my little boy," said the woman.

Mrs. Mathews said that she owned the house 447 West Thirty-sixth Street, and that it was worth $13,000.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH TO BE BUILT

The Cornerstone Laid Yesterday with Impressive Ceremonies.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—The cornerstone of the new Emanuel Baptist Church, corner of Verona and Woodside Avenues, was laid yesterday afternoon. A large number of the congregation assembled at 173 Verona Avenue. The Rev. Charles A. Cook of Bloomfield, Secretay of the New-Jersey Baptist Convention, read selections from the Scriptures and offered prayer. The Rev. R. M. Buther, D. D., pastor of the South Baptist Church, delivered the address.

The congregation deposited a box containing denominational literature, lists of members of the congregation and Sunday school, together with a history of the church to date. Mrs. R. P. Riker was accorded the honor of handling the trowel, she being one of the pioneers in the organization of the church. Prayer was made by J. Walter Davis, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. G. Thompson.

Funeral of Jesse Miller Stewart.

NEWARK, Jan. 20.—The funeral services over the body of Jesse Miller Stewart took place this afternoon from his late residence, 17 Fulton Street. He was twenty-one years old, and the son of Jesse T. Stewart of the firm of Cory & Stewart. About two years ago he began the study of dentistry, and was making unusually rapid progress at the New-York College of Dentistry at the time of his illness.

Mr. Stewart was a member of the Triton Boat Club, the Republican Club, and of the Newark division of the Naval Reserves. He is believed to have been the first active member of the Triton Boat Club to have died in all the twenty-five years of its history.

Preparing for a Grand Reception.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—Extensive improvements are being made by the St. James's Young Men's Catholic Association in its building, 119 Ferry Street, by enlarging the hall, which is used for meetings and a gymnasium. The committee in charge of the improvements is hurrying the work so as to have everything in readiness for the annual reception, which will be held in the hall on Monday evening, Jan. 28. The Dramatic Committee has decided to give as its next performance a minstrel show by the members.

Fell Down the Cellar Stairs.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—William Taylor, thirty-two years old, living at 372 New Street, fell down an open cellar stairway last night, while groping in the dark for the outside stairway in an alleyway adjoining the house. He was bleeding from the mouth, ears, and nose, and upon examination was found to have a fractured skull. He died before arriving at the hospital.

Thrifty Connecticut.

From The New-London (Conn.) Day.

In 1853 there were twenty-three savings banks in this State; in 1894 there were ninety, a gain of 291 per cent. The total depositors numbered 50,850 forty-one years ago, and 337,254 last year, a growth of 563 per cent. The deposits, which aggregated $9,764,645 in 1853, had expanded to $136,828,858 in 1894, an increase of 1,462 per cent. Just think what that means. During the last twoscore years and one the number of banks has increased nearly three times as much as the population. The number of depositors has marched forward five and one-half times as rapidly as the number of inhabitants. And the size of the aggregate deposits has grown fourteen and one-half times as fast as the census. The column of deposits represents a steady expansion, except that in 1865 and again, in 1878, there was a slight decrease, from which, however, the recovery was as prompt as it was complete.

Infirmary for Williams College.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Williams College infirmary is assured. F. F. Thompson, '56, of New-York City, made the first move toward it a few years ago by subscribing a sum of money for such a building. The fund has gradually increased, until now it amounts to about $7,000. The Trustees of the college have given a lot just below Mission Park, on Park Street, for the building, and the committee feels warranted in putting up the house this Winter. The infirmary will be built of wood, and in the Colonial style. The building will be heated by steam or hot water, and the total cost will be about $8,000. It will not be a charitable institution, as each patient will be required to pay board and doctor's and nurse's bills.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Warrenton, N. C., Jan. 20.—A great part of the business quarter of this town has been destroyed by fire. Among the stores burned are those of T. M. Casserty, W. J. Powell, T. J. Elery, and J. H. Miles. The loss cannot be estimated yet.

Waco, Texas, Jan. 20.—The Texas Cotton Palace was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $60,000; insurance, $20,000.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS

Increased Interest Now Being Taken in the Various Tournaments.

SOME VERY HIGH SCORES MADE

Bank Clerks' Competitions Continue Very Close—No Change in the Brooklyn Interclub Standing, Oxford Still Leading.

More than the usual interest is being manifested in the different bowling tournaments in this city and Brooklyn now that the competitions are drawing to a close. Games were rolled in all the tournaments last week, and in some games exceptionally high scores were made.

The Brooklynites were somewhat hampered in reaching their alleys during the last week owing to the strike in that city, and in some cases the clubs were compelled to engage tally-hos. On Tuesday night the Knickerbocker Club team drove to the Montauk Club on a tally-ho, accompanied by a number of ladies. It was a gay assemblage that made up the party.

No change took place in the Interclub League, the Oxford still leading the Hanover Club by a very small margin.

In the Bank Clerks' League the Bank of Savings leads. The National Park Bank, by winning a game on Wednesday night, tied the American Exchange and the Bank of Manhattan for second place, each having seven victories and three defeats. Union Square, Chase National, Mount Morris, and Merchants' Bank are all tied for seventh place. The Bank of the Republic men are last with no victories and eight defeats.

It is rumored that C. G. Bacon & Co. teams have dropped from the Drug Trade Association tournament. They have won no games. The Lanman & Kemp five are now a tie for second place with Dodge & Olcott as a result of two victories and winning one game by default.

The Lotos Club suffered its first defeat on Friday night last in the Harlem Republican Club tournament. It still holds the lead, with New-York I. second, and New-York II., Winsor I., and Winsor II. teams tied for third place.

The American national tournament will come to a close this week. Rosedales will carry off first prize, but the Monarch stand a good show of tying the Orientals for second prize. The Brooklyn section of the American Amateur Union has completed its series. Waverly, Salamander, and Echo teams are tied for first place.

The Union County Roadsters have a fine lead in the wheelmen's tournament, as told in yesterday's New-York Times.

Records of principal tournaments follow:

WHEELMEN'S LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.	Average.
Union County Roadsters	22	6	870	786
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	19	9	847	679
Atalanta Wheelmen	16	8	960	667
Kings County Wheelmen	19	11	902	633
Montauk Wheelmen	13	13	936	500
Manhattan Bicycle Club	11	13	827	458
Bushwick Wheelmen	11	13	829	458
Tourist Cycle Club	8	16	844	333
Castle Point Cyclers	8	18	827	308
Columbia Wheelmen	8	22	833	267

INTER-CLUB LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Oxford	17	8	924
Hanover	15	5	876
Montauk	12	8	926
Carleton	11	9	905
Union League	10	10	887
Lincoln	10	10	881
Columbia	8	12	565
Aurora Grata	7	13	888
Medwood	5	15	849
Knickerbocker	5	15	828

TENTH ROUND.

Club.	First Second Game. Game.	Total Pins.	Average.
Oxford	924 823	1,747	873
Midwood	801 820	1,621	810
Montauk	868 805	1,673	836
Knickerbocker	784 818	1,602	801
Hanover	804 861	1,665	832
Union League	802 773	1,575	787
Columbia	761 865	1,626	813
Lincoln	852 807	1,658	829
Carleton	802 749	1,551	825
Aurora Grata	797 800	1,597	798

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bank of Savings	7	1	859
Bank of Manhattan	7	3	784
National Park Bank	7	3	825
American Exchange Bank	7	3	809
Bank of America	6	4	776
Citizens' Bank	5	3	793
Union Square Bank	4	4	875
Chase National Bank	4	4	812
Mount Morris Bank	4	5	809
Mechanics' Bank	4	4	778
Western National Bank	3	5	735
First National Bank	3	5	729
Merchants' Bank	3	7	700
Fourth National Bank	2	8	723
Bank of Republic	0	8	784

DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Parke, Davis & Co.	11	3	765
Dodge & Olcott	10	4	820
Lanman & Kemp	10	4	724
Whitall, Tatum & Co.	8	3	719
Merck & Co.	7	4	761
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	8	6	780
India Rubber Comb Company	7	7	843
Colgate & Co.	6	8	741
Seabury & Johnson	5	6	694
Powers & Weightman	3	8	667
R. W. Robinson Sons	3	11	724
C. G. Bacon & Co.	0	13	636

HARLEM REPUBLICAN CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Lotus	5	1	924	Grip	2	4	835
New-York I.	3	1	906	Clique	2	2	821
New-York II.	4	2	921	Lincoln I.	1	1	788
Winsor I.	4	2	916	Harlem	3	5	844
Winsor II.	4	2	876	Bachelor	1	3	824
Standard	5	3	917	Lincoln II.	2	6	809
Puritan	3	3	800	Phoenix II.	1	7	830
Phoenix I.	2	2	905				

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Scr.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Scr.
Rosedale	17	3	924	Fifth Ward	9	11	878
Oriental	16	4	900	Cyclone	8	11	853
Fidella	15	5	953	Spartan	8	10	938
Monarch	12	4	858	Golden Rod	8	10	900
Orchard	13	5	914	Empire	8	10	868
Progress	11	7	901	Glendale	6	14	837
Gotham	11	7	895	Civil Service	5	13	846
Columbia	12	8	887	Owl	4	16	796
Albion	11	9	956	Spheroid	4	16	835
Apollo	11	9	912	Fedora	1	19	813
Arlington	11	9	894				

BROOKLYN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Scr.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Scr.
Fearless	10	2	872	Monroe	6	6	891
Echo	10	2	881	Tioga	5	7	903
Salamander	9	3	889	South Paw	4	8	820
Ivanhoe	9	4	868	Clover	4	8	831
Osceola	8	4	851	Evergreen	3	9	817
Adelphi	8	4	878	Clermont	4	10	800
Waverly	8	4	872	Herkimer	3	9	883
Pin Knight	8	6	878	Pelham	3	9	844
Orchard	8	6	841	Harmony	3	9	856
Prospect	7	5	918	Flatbush	3	9	798
Reinecke	7	5	807				

YORKVILLE AND HARLEM LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Scr.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Scr.
Oriental	8	2	905	Liberty	4	4	821
Cyclone	6	2	845	W. Harlem	4	6	868
Washington	7	3	822	Consolidated	3	6	798
Trojan	7	4	860	Lynnwood	3	8	820
Empire	4	4	860	Cable	2	7	787
Joker	4	4	851	Reform	2	7	860

FLATBUSH TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Scr.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Scr.
Qui Vive	10	2	942	Flatbush II.	5	7	819
Apollo	10	2	905	Star	5	7	864
Winter's Eve.	9	3	843	Orion II.	4	8	763
Flatbush I.	8	4	906	Ideal	3	7	827
Melrose I.	6	4	903	Hippicannie	3	7	654
Belmont	8	4	856	Melrose II.	3	9	798
Orion I.	6	4	820	Unity	0	10	733
Union	5	7	800				

GONDRAU'S BROOKLYN TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Scr.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Scr.
Ansonia	14	2	934	Mercury	7	9	887
Salamander	13	3	922	Central	5	11	848
Prospect	13	3	920	Madison	4	12	844
Aurora	12	4	873	Brunswick	4	14	825
Fearless	8	8	698	Speedaway	6	10	832
Mikado	10	6	871	Melrose	5	12	914
Qui Vive	9	6	936	Rambler	2	14	803
Reinecke	8	9	850				

PROSPECT HALL TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Scr.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Scr.
Austin, Nichols & Co.	9	1	854	Salamander	6	4	816
Vigilant	6	4	924	Regent	4	4	831
Windsor	7	3	801	Atalanta	2	7	792
Thistle	9	4	818	Aurora	4	6	770
United Light.	6	4	774	Atlantic	1	10	771
				Jerome	1	7	753

EASTERN DISTRICT TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Linden Grove.	8	0	988	Mystic	4	4	882
Apollo	7	1	888	Equal	5	3	830
Monarch	5	3	946	Atlas	4	4	820
Unknown	5	3	887	Belvidere	4	4	853
O. & W.	5	3	849	Clio	2	6	846
Star	4	4	939	Woodbine	1	7	876
Evergreen	4	4	896	Mutual	1	7	803
Bushwick	4	4	842				

Those 3500 ulsters (all we've got), marked down to $15, are going—but not fast enough.

Now either you don't want an ulster at any price, or you don't understand what a great big $15's-worth we're giving.

If you don't want it, you don't—that's all there is to it.

If you want it, here are $35-, $30-, $25-, $20-, and $18-ulsters for $15; and the man that comes first will get the best.

Big men's, ordinary men's, young men's—and your money back if you want it.

At all stores.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

A DEEP CUT IN PRICES

of Sleigh Robes, Rugs, Fur-Lined Overcoats, Sealskin Caps, and Gloves before stock taking. C. C. SHAYNE, West 42d St.

PETERDORFS HOUSE TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Paradise	3	0	808	Doctors	1	2	683
Tuscarora	1	0	684	Henrietta	1	2	642
Amity	2	1	810	Columbus	0	4	630
Social	2	1	741				

UNCLE SAM TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Orchard	2	0	873	Empire	1	1	868
Manhattan	2	0	871	Golden Rod	1	1	846
Fidella	2	0	860	Spartan	1	1	834
Gotham	2	0	810	Bleecker	1	3	797
Cyclone	3	1	869	Palmetto	0	2	749
Krakehila	3	1	802	Jumbo	0	4	765
Oriental	2	2	790	Aurania	0	4	737
Rosedale	1	1	948				

ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Roseville A.A.	14	4	889	Columbia	9	9	866
North End	12	6	915	N. Y. A.C.	8	10	956
Jersey C. A.C.	9	7	866	Orange A.C.	4	12	884
Elizabeth A.C.	10	8	899	Montclair	2	12	845

CASINO TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Ravenswood	2	0	789	Winsor II.	1	1	813
Boulevard	2	0	701	Boulevard II.	0	2	718
Q'ns Co. A.C.	2	0	808	Columbia	0	2	680
Winsor I.	1	1	783	Prospect	0	2	665
Norwood	1	1	773				

ANNEXED DISTRICT LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Atlantic	8	0	877	Hyperion	3	4	786
Melrose	5	1	831	Prospect	3	5	911
Swiss Am.	8	2	872	N. O. S.	3	6	840
Knickerbocker	5	2	998	College	1	5	813
E. Morrisania.	4	2	833	Friendship	1	8	856
Friday afternoon	4	4	843	Fish Hawk	0	6	788
Franklin	3	3	860				

MORRIS AND ESSEX LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Riverside A.C.	10	0	890	South Orange.	7	11	885
Roseville A.A.	11	7	896	Chatham	7	11	837
Montclair C.	9	9	901	Y. M. C. A., Orange	5	13	827
Orange A.C.	8	10	841				
N. Republican	8	10	855				

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES.

Name and Club.	Games.	Average.
Cadiz, Riverside	14	177
Pierson, Riverside	16	174
Codey, Y. M. C. A., Orange	17	171
Smith, Riverside	16	167
Croker, Montclair	16	166
Chedister, Roseville	18	165
Thomson, Montclair	14	163
A. Budd, Chatham	15	162
Baldwin, Roseville	18	161
Lockwood, Montclair	16	161

ARLINGTON LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Golden Rod	7	1	1,000	Harmonie	4	4	926
Fedora	6	4	987	Aurania	3	5	878
Kitty	6	4	894	Unity	0	8	849
Shamrock	4	4	948				

AMERICAN AMATEUR UNION, NEW-YORK. Section A.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Phoenix	5	1	1793	Ivanhoe	2	4	1681
New-York	5	1	1753	Palisade B.C.	0	6	1634

SECTION B.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Bloomingdale.	4	0	1695	Standard	1	3	1547
Grip	1	3	1601				

BROOKLYN SECTION, (Completed.)

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Waverly	5	2	1,630	South Paw	4	3	1,557
Salamander	5	2	1,637	Osceola	4	3	1,681
Echo	5	2	1,583	Pin Knight	1	6	1,550
Adelphi	4	3	1,654	Evergreen	0	7	1,450

NEW-JERSEY SECTION.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Riverside	7	2	1,699	Berkely	5	8	1,649
America	5	3	1,762	Arlington	2	5	1,592
Linden	5	3	1,724	Alpha	2	5	1,575

CODY'S TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Central	2	0	816	Columbian	1	1	793
Excelsior	2	0	853	Aurora	0	2	848
Leo Lyceum	2	0	773	Atlantic	0	2	700
Park	2	0	816	Clover	0	2	863
Universal	2	0	881	Union	0	2	740
Bedford	1	1	803	Vigilant	0	2	855
Lexow	1	1	774				
Hippecanute	1	1	756				
Madison	1	1	826				

AMATEUR ASSOCIATION.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
New-Jer. AC.	6	1	1,778	Columbia	3	4	1,653
Elizab. AC.	5	3	1,664	Park	2	5	1,585
Ne'k Bay BC.	4	3	1,621	Roselle	2	6	1,635
Oritani F. C.	3	3	1,685				

NEW-YORK ROYAL ARCANUM.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Americus C'l.	2	0	1,091	Defendam C'l.			
Suburban C'l.				Benev'nt C'l.			
Colfax Coun'l.				New-York C'l.	1	1	985
Emp. City C'l.	0	2	977				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Gilbert	6	0	708	Com'wealth.	3	3	718
Philadelphos.	6	2	747	Long Island.	2	6	648
De Witt Clinton	5	3	752	Fulton	1	5	659
Manhasset	4	4	682	Nassau	1	5	564

SUBURBAN LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Roseville AA.	8	4	894	Bloomfield	6	6	809
S. Orange FC.	7	5	835	Columbia	5	9	853

NEW-JERSEY BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Spartans	8	2	867	Vigilant	3	3	902
Pioneers	8	2	848	Night Owls	3	5	775
Hilltop	7	3	816	Acames	3	6	745
Jollys	6	4	815	Pin Knight	3	6	778
Hours	4	3	764	Hamilton W.	2	4	801
Valencia	5	5	780	Eagle	2	6	778
Atlantic	3	4	771	Elites	0	6	763

BITS OF BOWLING NEWS.

—The games in the Peterdorf's House tournament Friday night resulted as follows: One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Doctors—Friedman, 147; Heymen, 118; Friend, 108; Duschmes, 161; Lurie, 149; total, 683. Columbus—Arnheim, 128; Levy, 137; Liebeskind, 126; Cohen, 123; Oppenheimer, 103.

—A team of five from the John A. Logan Council of the National Provident Union are desirous of rolling any team of Royal Arcanum bowlers on the face of the earth. The ambitious

Monday
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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY

The Academy's Doors Closed Long Before Dr. Talmage Began.

SERMON ON THE SPREAD OF RELIGION

Prof. Felix Adler Explains Socialism to a Large Audience in Carnegie Hall.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S DEFINITION OF FAITH

Sunday Opening of Saloons the Topic Chosen by Several Pastors—Dr. Parkhurst's Idea of Life.

Fully 5,000 persons were unable to gain admission to the Academy of Music yesterday to hear the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage preach.

All the entrances to the Academy were closed at 3:30 P. M., notwithstanding the fact that the hour set for the commencement of the service was 4 o'clock. Consequently, the ranks of those who were shut out, and who indulged in the cheerful pastime of pounding on the doors, were constantly augmented, until Irving Place became filled with a surging, jostling, struggling crowd of humanity.

There were many who had purchased reserved seats in advance, and those who arrived at the Academy after the doors were closed were also unable to get inside.

Much of the anxiety to hear Dr. Talmage yesterday was due to the belief that he would make some reference to the Brooklyn strike. He alluded to it but once, in his opening prayer, and then briefly.

"Let us pray," he said, "for a speedy settlement of the labor differences that are now agitating our sister city of Brooklyn. It is the hand of the Lord that has made labor such a power in the land. Capital has attained so much influence as to pay such low wages that the laboring man does not know where to lay his head.

"Let us pray that there may be no further riots, and that there may be a speedy restoration of order out of confusion. May it be accomplished with mercy and justice, and according to the precepts of the Golden Rule, and may we soon see the workingman and the capitalist on terms of friendship and peace."

Dr. Talmage took for his text Luke, xiii., 29: "They shall come from the east and from the west, and from the north, and from the south, and shall sit down." He said:

"The man who wrote this was at one time a practicing physician; at another time a talented painter; at another time a powerful preacher; at another time a reporter—an inspired reporter. God bless and help and inspire all reporters! From their pen drops the health or poison of nations. The name of this reporter was Lucanus; for short he was called Luke; and, in my text, although stenography had not yet been born, he reports verbatim a sermon of Christ which in one paragraph bowls the round world into the light of the millennium. 'They shall come from the east, and from the west, and from the north, and from the south and shall sit down.'

"So I spread out before us the map of the world, to see the extent of the Gospel campaign. The hardest part of the field to be taken is the north, because our Gospel is an emotional Gospel, and the nations of the far north are a cold-blooded race.

"But already the huts of the arctic hear the songs of Divine worship. Already the snows fall on open New Testaments. Already the warmth of the Sun of Righteousness begins to be felt through the bodies and minds and souls of the Hyperboreans. Down from Nova Zembla; down from Spitzbergen seas; down from the Land of the Midnight Sun; down from the palaces of crystal; down over realms of ice and over dominions of snow, and through hurricanes of sleet, Christ's disciples are coming from the North.

The inhabitants of Hudson Bay are gathering to the cross. The Church Missionary Society in those polar climes has been grandly successful in establishing twenty-four Gospel stations, and over 12,000 natives have believed and been baptized. The Moravians have kindled the light of the Gospel all up and down Labrador. The Danish Mission has gathered disciples from among the shiverers inhabitants of Greenland. William Duncan preaches the Gospel up in the chilly latitudes of Columbia, delivering one sermon nine times in the same day to as many different tribes, who listen, and then go forth to build schoolhouses and churches. Alaska, called an icy annexation William H. Seward's folly, turns out to be William H. Seward's triumph, and it is hearing the voice of God through the American missionaries, men and women as defiant of arctic hardships as the old Scottish chief who, when camping out in a Winter's night, knocked from under his son's head a pillow of snow, saying that such indulgence in luxury would weaken and disgrace the clan. The Jeannette went down in latitude 77, while De Long and his freezing and dying men stood watching it from the crumbling and crackling polar pack; but the old ship of the Gospel sails as unhurt in latitude 77 as in our own 40 degrees, and the one-starred flag floats above the topgallants in Baffin's Bay and Hudson Strait and Melville Sound. The heroism of polar expedition, which has made the names of Sebastian Cabot and Scoresby and Schwatka and Henry Hudson immortal, is to be eclipsed by the prowess of the men and women who, amid the frosts of highest latitudes, are this moment taking the upper shores of Europe, Asia, and America for God.

"Scientists have never been able to agree as to what is the aurora borealis, or northern lights. I can tell them. It is the banner of victory for Christ spread out in the northern night heavens. Partially fulfilled already the prophecy of my text, to be completely fulfilled in the near future: 'They shall come from the North.'

"But my text takes in the opposite point of the compass. The far South has, through high temperature, temptations to lethargy and indolence, and hot blood, which tend toward multiform evil. We have, through my text, got the North in, notwithstanding its frosts, and the same text brings in the South, notwithstanding its torridity. The fields of cactus, the orange groves, and the thickets of magnolia are to be surrendered to the Lord Almighty.

"The South! That means the torrid zone, with all its bloom, and all its fruitage, and all its exuberance; the redolence of illimitable gardens, the music of bootless groves, the lands, the seas, that night by night look up to the Southern Cross, which, in stars, transfigures the midnight heaven as you look up at it all the way from the Sandwich Islands to Australia. 'They shall come from the South.'

"But I must not forget that my text takes in another cardinal point of the compass. It takes in the East. I have to report that in a journey around the world there is nothing so much impresses one as the fact that the missionaries divinely blessed are taking the world for God. The horrible war between Japan and China will leave the last wall of opposition flat in the dust. War is barbarism always and everywhere. We hold up our hands in amazement at the massacre at Port Arthur, although Christian nations could never go into such diabolism. We forget Fort Pillow! We forget the fact that during our war both North and South rejoiced when there were 10,000 more wounded and slain on the opposite side. War, whether in China or the United States, is hell let loose. But one good result will come from the Japanese-Chinese conflict. Those regions will be more open to civilization and Christianity than ever before.

"There is another point of the compass that my text includes. 'They shall come from the West.' That means America redeemed. Everything between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to be brought within the circle of holiness and rapture. Will it be done by worldly reform, or evangelism? Will it be law, or Gospel? I am glad that a wave of reform has swept across this land, and all the cities are feeling the advantage of the mighty movement. Let the good work go on until the last municipal evil is extirpated.

"About fifteen years ago the distinguished editor of a New-York daily newspaper said to me in his editorial room: 'You ministers talk about evils of which you know nothing. Why don't you go with the officers of the law, and explore for yourself, so that when you preach against sin you can speak from what you have seen with your own eyes?' I said: 'I will.' And in company with a Commissioner of Police, and a Captain of Police, and two Elders of my church, I explored the dens and hiding places of all styles of crime in New-York, and preached a series of sermons warning young men, and setting forth the work that must be done lest the judgments of God whelm this city with more awful submergement than the volcanic deluge that buried Herculaneum and Pompeii.

"I received, as nearly as I can remember, several hundred columns of newspaper abuse for undertaking that exploration. Editorials of denunciation, double-leaded, and with captions in great primer type, entitled 'The Fall of Talmage,' or 'Talmage Makes the Mistake of His Life,' or 'Down with Talmage,' but I still live and am in full sympathy with all movements for municipal purification.

"But a movement which ends with crime exposed and law executed stops half way. Nay, it stops long before it gets half way. The law never yet saved anybody; never yet changed anybody. Break up all the houses of iniquity in this city, and you only send the occupants to other cities. Break down all the policemen in New-York, and while it changes their worldly fortunes, it does not change their heart or life.

"The greatest want in New-York to-day is the transforming power of the Gospel of Jesus Christ to change the heart and the life, and uplift the tone of moral sentiment, and make men do right, not because they are afraid of Ludlow Street Jail or Sing Sing, but because they love God and hate unrighteousness. I have never heard, nor have you heard, of anything except the Gospel that proposes to regenerate the heart, and by the influence of that regenerated heart rectify the life. Execute the law, most certainly; but preach the Gospel, by all means—in churches, in theatres, in homes, in prisons, on the land and on the sea. The Gospel is the only power that can revolutionize society and save the world. All else is half and half work, and will not last. In New-York it has allowed men who got by police bribery their thousands, and tens of thousands, and perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars, to go scot free; while some who were merely the cat's-paw and agents of bribery are struck with the lightnings of the law.

"A few weeks ago, after I had preached in one of the churches in this city, a man staggered up on the pulpit stairs maudlin drunk, saying: 'I am one of the reformers that was elected to high office at the last election.' I got rid of that 'great reformer' as soon as I could, but I did not get rid of the impression that a man like that would cure the abominations of New-York about as soon as smallpox would cure typhoid fever, or a buzz saw would render Haydn's "Creation." Politics in all our cities have become so corrupt that the only difference between the Republican and Democratic Parties is that each is worse than the other.

"But what nothing else in the universe can do, the Gospel can and will accomplish. 'They shall come from the West,' and for that purpose the evangelistic batteries are planted all along the Pacific coast, as they are planted all along the Atlantic coast. All the prairies, all the mountains, all the valleys, all the cities are under more or less Gospel influence, and when we get enough faith and consecration for the work, this whole American Continent will cry out for God. 'They shall come from the West.'

"Oh, this is a tired world! The most of people are kept on the run all their lifetime. Business keeps them on the run. Trouble keeps them on the run. Rivalries of life keep them on the run. They are running from disaster. They are running for reward. And those who run the fastest and run the longest seem best to succeed. But my text suggests a restful posture for all God's children, for all those who for a lifetime have been on the run. 'They shall sit down!' Why run any longer? When a man gets heaven, what more can he get? 'They shall sit down.' Not alone but in picked companionship of the universe. Not embarrassed though a seraph should sit down on one side of you and an archangel on the other.

"I notice that the most of the styles of toil require an erect attitude. There are the thousands of girls behind counters, many such persons through the inhumanity of employers compelled to stand, even when because of a lack of customers there is no need that they stand. Then, there are all the carpenters, and the stone masons, and the blacksmiths, and the farmers, and the engineers, and the ticket agents, and the conductors. In most trades, in most occupations, they must stand. But ahead of all those who love and serve the Lord is a resting place, a complete relaxation of fatigued muscle, something cushioned, and upholstered, and embroidered, with the very ease of heaven. 'They shall sit down.' Rest from toil. Rest from pain. Rest from persecution. Rest from uncertainty. Beautiful, joyous, transporting, everlasting rest!

"Oh, men and women of the frozen North, and the blooming South, and from the realms of the rising or setting sun, through Christ get your sins forgiven, and start for the place where you may at last sit down in blissful recovery from the fatigues of earth, while there roll from you the raptures of heaven. Many of you have had such a rough tussle in this world that if your faculties were not perfect in heaven, you would sometime forget yourself and say: 'It is time for me to start on that journey,' or 'It must be time for me to count out the drops of that medicine,' or 'I wonder what new attack there is on me through the newspapers?' or 'Do you think I will save anything of those crops from the grasshoppers, or the locusts, or the droughts?' or 'I wonder how much I have lost in that last bargain?' or 'I must hurry lest I miss the train.' No, no. The last volume of direful, earthly experiences will be finished. Yea, the last chapter, the last paragraph, the last sentence, the last word. Finis!"

PROF. FELIX ADLER ON SOCIALISM

An Explanation of Its Objects and Praise for Its Advocates.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered the first of a series of lectures yesterday morning in Carnegie Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, before the Society of Ethical Culture on Socialism. He was listened to with interest by a large audience.

"The subject of my lecture this morning," said Prof. Adler, "is 'A Critique of Socialism from the Ethical Point of View.' The name Socialism no longer excites quite the same feelings and abhorrence among the middle classes which it did a decade ago. This is partly due to the fact that other and more extreme views, like Anarchism, have since emerged into prominence, in comparison with which Socialistic doctrines appear almost moderate, partly to the circumstance that Socialism has been received into favor among many persons who belong to the so-called upper classes.

"In Germany it is not an unusual thing to find professors at the universities avowed Socialists. In this country nationalism, a form of Socialism, has numerous adherents, and Christian Socialism is preached in many a pulpit.

"In this introductory address I shall endeavor to define Socialism and to prepare the way for a just estimate and criticism of it.

"Socialism and social reform are not to be confused. It is possible to be an earnest social reformer, to perceive all the evils and the bitter injustice that often characterize the present industrial system, and yet not be a Socialist. It is possible to believe that the social impulse should have a far larger sway in determining the economic conduct of men than it now has; to believe that regard for the public good should outweigh self-interest, and yet not be a Socialist. It is possible to approve of many measures of which the Socialists also approve, and yet not be a Socialist.

"To approve, for instance, of the progressive income tax can be, and has been defended, for reasons very different from those which the Socialists urge, and by economists whose position is diametrically opposed to theirs.

"In like manner one may believe in the State ownership of railroads, the municipal ownership of street railways, the municipal manufacture of gas, and the like, without passing over into the domain of Socialism.

"I am not now arguing as to the merit of these measures, but use them for the purpose of definition. Many of these measures have actually been tried, and are now in force, in European countries. And yet in these countries the prospect of the introduction of Socialism is hardly nearer than it was before.

"Such measures may be defended on the ground that they benefit the consumer. Socialism, however, is chiefly interested in changing the position of the producer. Its characteristic mark is that it seeks to abolish the private ownership of capital, that it proposes to transfer land and mines and machinery and factories into the posession of society at large; that it would place the direction of productive industry in the hands of the State, making of the State a universal employer.

"And Socialists are of the opinion that such a change would not only improve the material condition of the masses of mankind, but that it would produce a profound moral regeneration; that in the Socialistic Commonwealth there would be an outpouring of generosity and fraternal feeling such as the world had never seen before, and that the magnanimous motives of conduct, instead of being the exceptions, as at present, would become a daily and hourly regulator of human actions.

"In view of such promises, it is obligatory upon those who are interested in the moral progress of the race to examine the Socialistic system with care and to consider whether the basis upon which it rests is sound.

"There are those who reject Socialism for the reason that they believe it to be impracticable in the present condition of human nature. But yet they believe in the ideal which it presents, and regret that it is not feasible.

"As for myself, I cannot agree with this opinion. I dissent from the Socialists chiefly on moral grounds. I do not believe that the ideal which they set up is the one we should strive after, and I apprehend that if their scheme could be carried into effect it would be attended with the gravest moral perils.

"At the same time we are bound to recognize that the Socialists have rendered a distinct service to humanity in two ways; first, by their searching criticism of existing institutions, by the inexorable logic by which they have destroyed the arguments which have been set up in defense of existing wrongs, by the powerful and constant appeal which they have made to the conscience, and by the earnestness with which they have pleaded the cause of the poorest, of the direct precipitate which lies at the bottom of human society, which Mr. Booth has characterized by the epithet of the 'submerged,' and which may also be personified under the figure of the Forgotten Man.

"Mr. Sumner has, indeed, endeavored to prove that the rich man is nowadays the Forgotten Man. But if he is forgotten by others, he may be trusted not to forget himself.

"The epithet applies more justly to the poorest, and it is the distinguished merit of the Socialistic writers that, in burning words, with genuine sympathy, they place before us the problem of what shall be done for the Forgotten Man.

"We may not accept their proffered solution of that problem; but if we do not, the burden is upon us to seek for a better and truer solution.

"Socialists are fond of representing that there is no choice between selfishness, on the one hand, and Socialism on the other. If that were true, we might all be tempted to become Socialists.

"And it is the question of all questions, far exceeding in importance any other question that is now before the public, whether it will be possible to open up a via media and to turn the course of social development in that direction."

DR. ABBOTT EXPLAINS FAITH.

It Is Not a Creed, He Says, or Any System of Theology.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. His sermon was largely based upon the confession of faith of John Greenleaf Whittier, whom he characterized as poet, prophet, reformer, and saint. His text was taken from the third verse of the General Epistle of Jude: "It was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."

"By the faith," he said, "is not meant any creed or any system of theology. No such creed or system of theology as we have at the present day ever was formulated and given to the Apostles for their guidance.

"Peter and the other Disciples declared their faith in Christ, and that in Him alone was the power of salvation. Throughout the Bible are to be found innumerable expressions of faith, but in no case can a formulated system be found.

"Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen. It is always a personal experience in the heart of the individual.

"Faith in God is a living experience of a living God. For this faith the Church is to contend."

Dr. Abbott read the declaration of Whittier's faith in God, in which Whittier referred to the Jewish religious books, and the Vedas of the Hindus, and said that God had not left Himself without witnesses. It declares Whittier's strong, unswerving belief, faith, and hope in God, Christ, and the Holy Spirit, and referred to the Scriptures as a divine rule, a declaratory rule, containing the eternal precepts of the Divine Spirit.

In speaking of Christ, His teachings, and the eternal life of the soul, Whittier said: "My hope is in the divine teachings of Christ. I believe in the possibility of the perpetual loss of the soul that turns away from God."

"Whittier's faith," said Dr. Abbott, "was the same as that of Calvin, of Luther, of Wesley, of Beecher, and of all the great prophets of all time. It was God, Emmanuel, God with us, the source and fountain of all authority, the emancipator and giver of life, of liberty, and of love for all time and through eternity. God with us, a part of our very being."

He eulogized Whittier and his life, and referred to a long but all too short Summer afternoon that he had spent with him some years ago. He said he regretted that he had not then written down the beautiful expressions of thought and religious belief that he had been fortunate enough to have the opportunity to hear.

"We believe in God with us," he continued. "God in our active daily life. This is the difference between Christianity and Theism. Faith is not a question of what happened eighteen hundred years ago. It pertains to the ever present.

"To stay in the darkness and debate with ourselves whether there is a God is idle. God is with us. We do not need the mediaeval scholasticism to determine the doctrine of the Trinity. When the poet, prophet, reformer, and saint sees the truth of God in the nineteeth century let us not shut our eyes.

"God himself comes into human life in order that he may be known, comprehended, and loved. If God desired to make Himself known to his children, there is only one way that He could do it—by entering into the human life. God has come to men in answer to their prayers. I can see no middle ground between Herbert Spencer and such writers and the Evangelists.

"Christ is God manifest in the flesh; the Divine humanized. Our access to God is through Christ in prayer. Think of Christ by the Sea of Galilee; think of Him as He was, with His attributes of Divine love and humanity, and prayer instinctively blossoms in the soul. Do not think of God of eighteen centuries ago, but God of to-day, God in everything, moving in all human expressions.

"The Divine and human experience is so interwoven that you cannot separate and divide them. A man cannot say which gifts he receives from his father or mother, they cannot be separated and set apart. God makes it all Divine.

"This living question whether God is in the world to-day so that I can talk with Him is the faith of the evangelical Christian. We believe in the God of the Divine Scriptures, not because we believe in the Bible. We believe in the Bible because we believe in God.

"The Bible is a human book. It isn't the book that is inspired, it is the men who were inspired. Such a statement would have been called heretical twenty years ago. The book is human. David and the old writers were human, and so the book, because it is a human book, is a Divine book. There is something of the Divine in me that answers to their souls that speak.

"Why did Christ come to Bethlehem? Why does He still come to the hearts of those who believe? Because of His infinite mercy. He is to the heart and soul as the sunshine is to the world—the only real lifegiver. There is but one sun, and all flowers and vegetable growth come from it, but as innumerable rays come from it and penetrate all places, so God with us supplies all the needs of life.

"I am not a Universalist. Man has the possibility of taking or rejecting life; but out from God there is no life, and yet no man need be a part of him. Christianity is God coming out to man, when man turns his face to Him. All should say, He shall be my God, my hope, my salvation."

PROOFS OF CHRIST'S DIVINITY.

Sermon of the Rev. Henry T. Newey in St. Patrick's.

The Rev. Henry T. Newey preached yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street. High mass was celebrated by the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy, the Rev. Patrick Daly acting as deacon and the Rev. William Daly as subdeacon. The Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, was deacon of honor to the Archbishop.

Father Newey took his text from the Gospel of St. John, ii., 1-11, which describes the miracle performed at Cana, in Galilee. In the course of his sermon he proved the Divinity of Christ from the miracles recorded in the Scriptures, the testimony of the Apostles, and from the traditions handed down to us. He said:

"At that time there was a marriage at Cana, in Galilee, and the mother of Jesus was there. Jesus also was present, with His disciples, and, the wine failing, Mary said to the stewards: Whatsoever He shall say to you, do.' And although his hour had not yet come, Jesus changed water into wine at the request of His mother.

"With this miracle Christ began His public mission as the Saviour of mankind. From the time He was twelve years of age the Gospel leaves us in darkness in regard to His life and actions. It merely says that He increased in age, wisdom, and grace, before God and man.

"However, we must suppose that during these years He could not completely hide behind His ordinary life the great majesty and power that dwelt within Him from those who were brought into contact with Him. He was not merely a man, in their estimation, but must have appeared to be some extraordinary person.

"But now we are told that He manifested His great power for the first time in His life. Was Jesus Christ merely a prophet, as Moses and the prophets, or was He more than that? On this depends the whole meaning of the Christian religion. If we destroy the divinity of Jesus Christ we destroy the doctrine of the atonement also, which is the pivot on which the whole foundation of Christianity rests.

"Deists dare to say that Christ was only a man. From the time of Arius, many heretics have arisen who have denied this doctrine of the divinity of Christ. But the Church has always believed that Jesus Christ was the second person of the Blessed Trinity, who came into this world to suffer and die for us.

"The Catholic Church believes that in Jesus Christ there are two natures, the divine and the human. It also believes that those two natures are so united that there results but one divine person. Jesus Christ is true God and true man, and the actions which belong to the sacred humanity of Christ are such that, while finite in themselves, they are infinite in dignity and in merit.

"Jesus Christ has declared that He was God, but it is necessary for us to prove it. This can be done from the sayings of the prophets, from the sayings of Christ Himself, from the testimony of the Apostles, and by the traditions that have been handed down to us, as well as by the numerous miracles He performed during His life.

"We know that Christ was promised as the Redeemer, and this Redeemer should be God, because it would be impossible for man to atone to Almighty for the transgression of our first parents. We know from what Christ tells us of Himself, when the disciples of John came to Him, that He was divine. They asked Him who He was, and He said to them: 'Go and tell John that the blind see, the lame walk, the deaf hear, the lepers are cleansed, and the poor have the Gospel preached to them.'

"The Gospel of St. John also makes the divinity of Christ clear to us. 'In the beginning was the Word,' that is, from the beginning the second person of the Blessed Trinity existed.

"We must speak of Christ, however, from the standpoint of His historical works when dealing with those who do not believe in the Scriptures. We believe that these works are as genuine as the works recorded of Julius Caesar by the classical authors.

"Unfortunately, there exists in our age what is known as a two-fold spirit, one of which is correct, right, and proper, but the other opposing it. These are known as the dogmatical spirit and the historical spirit. The historical spirit of to-day means that the world of to-day is a world of progress and that this nineteenth century is the most enlightened of all the ages that have gone before it. This historical spirit claims to judge of everything by absolute facts, and that everything we are to believe we must know as a matter of fact.

"This spirit is opposed to the dogmatical spirit, which rests upon the Scriptures and the traditions that have come down to us through the ages. But what is Christ? Is He merely the Christ of dogma, or likewise the Christ of history? We know by faith that He is divine. We know that He wrought miracles, which are as much historical facts as the deeds of Caesar or Alexander."

Father Daly concluded by showing that it would have been impossible for Christ to have wrought such stupendous miracles during His life had he not been the Redeemer foretold for ages, and therefore all Christians believed that He was God and the second person of the Blessed Trinity.

DR. PARKHURST'S IDEA OF LIFE.

It Is Better Understood by Observation than Explanation.

In the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached to a congregation which was limited only by the capacity of the building. Every seat was occupied, and the aisles were crowded.

Many who attended thought that Dr. Parkhurst would have something to say about affairs municipal, but he made no reference whatever to that subject. His text was chosen from St. John, x., 10: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

"The verse," he said, "leaves upon us the instant impression of breadth and roominess, and it is that characteristic that we shall want to illustrate and emphasize today. But it will best serve our immediate purpose, if we first of all accentuate the fact that our Lord's thought in these quoted words is as definite as it is spacious.

"His thought reaches a great way, certainly, but the preliminary point that I want to make is that it is as dense in its intent as it is wide in its sweep. Let us understand that whenever we are engaged with this matter of roomy ideas and broad views, the antecedent necessity of density and solidity inside of those views is a point to be kept always in mind. The mere feature of area has no business to count with us.

"Doctrine, opinion, theological estimate, like timber, must be rated, not by its breadth nor by its length, nor by its area. When a man says that his is a broad theology, the first question to ask him is, 'Well, what is this theology of yours that is so broad? It is wide in its reach; what about its thickness?' You canont make a little thing broad except at the expense of making it thin.

"'I am come that they might have life.' That touches everywhere, but the prime matter is that it is full of substance. The tree has acres of bark on it and a whole mile of foliage surmounting it, but here is a trunk fibre into which we can bore.

"Christ came to put life here. There is a close-grained metal there that gives forth a ring when thought hammers it, no matter if we are not able to make a snug definition of what He means by life.

"A devout meditation that begins with a definition has no future. However clever a definition, it is not going to give you the truth, but only answers as a handle by which to take hold of the truth while you are examining it and passing it around.

"So this word life, as the Lord uses it here, tells nothing. It is rather like a window pane, which, while it cannot show you anything, once you look through it you can see a hundred or a million miles, and have a landscape or a constellation moved right up in front of you. That was the character of Christ's teachings always. He went about uncovering prospects.

"You can have suggested to you by actions, and even by processes of nature, more than can ever be taught you by word of mouth. Merely watching in an interested way the process by which a flower that is tired and feverish has a new and brighter spirit wrought within it by a touch of dew or by a baptismal shower will engender in you a larger and finer feeling of all that Christ means here by 'life' than all the statements that scientists can make to you or all the experiments the theologians can play off upon you.

"The fact is that the bigger the truth the simpler and easier the methods by which it can be come to. And that idea of life was one that it was the steady purpose of Christ to keep in a pictured form before the eyes and hearts of the people He dealt with. By constant manipulation He limbered their minds to the perception of it and their hearts to the adoption of it. He made no long sermons about the idea, but He kept doing the idea. And it is always a much greater thing to be the truth than it is to talk the truth.

"This idea of life is something to be gotten into a man, something as the grass drinks vitality out of the brook that it fringes.

"Christ, I say, made no long sermons about this idea, but he kept doing the idea, working it up into forms with which thought and feeling could come into easy relation. It becomes statuesque in His parables and picturesque in His miracles. You have noticed, probably, how much of His parable teaching is saturated with references to life. He keeps the minds of His auditors held that way by seasoning His discourses with allusions to living impulses.

"We must," Dr. Parkhurst said, in conclusion, "accord appreciative recognition to a good thing, from whatever source it issues. Philosophy is a good thing. Morality is a good thing, even the morality of a savage. Religion is a good thing, even the religion of a Hottentot. Yet, when all is said and done, it yet remains that the distinctive feature of Christianity is that it is not terrestrial any more than sunshine is.

"It is divine life itself that constitutes revelation. 'I am come that they might have life.' There is your revelation. Not in the statement that He came to be life to us, but in the life itself, wherein He makes it actual and personal with us."

A STRONGER EXCISE LAW NEEDED

The Rev. Mr. Iglehart Protests Against Sunday Saloons.

The Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church last evening delivered a lecture on "The Opening of the Saloon on the Sabbath." He said:

"We believe Mayor Strong is an honest man who is trying to do his duty by the city. With his character we find no fault. With his judgment on opening the saloons on Sunday we disagree. Against the proposition to legalize the opening of the saloons any hour of the Sabbath we enter an earnest protest.

"It is claimed that the poor man has as good a right to his beer as the rich man has to his wine. The poor men are not asking for the change. We do not hear of workingmen's associations besieging the Mayor for the privilege. It is the millionaire brewer who has a mortgage on the retail liquor stores who is pushing the matter. It is the 6,000 well-dressed saloon keepers who are urging the change. It is likely that the poor man is poor because he has too much beer already.

"We beg Mayor Strong to shield the poor man from the cruel avarice of these men. We beseech the Legislature to reach out its strong arm for the protection of virtue and poverty.

"It is claimed that the present law cannot be enforced. We believe there is enough power in the Municipal Government to close every saloon as tight as a drum on the Sabbath if it were vigorously exercised. Mr. Byrnes made a pretty good record in the hundreds of arrests last Sunday. Twenty-five saloon keepers were sent to jail last week, some for as long as six months, some for a year. Let the good work go on for three or four months, and there will not be a front or back or side door open.

"It is the knowledge that the law could, the knowledge that it might be enforced, that caused the saloon keeper to cry out so lustily for relief. The same power that can shut the saloon on Sunday morning can shut it all day.

"The saloon man promises to obey the new law. He would not keep his promise. He never keeps any law if he finds it to his financial advantage to break it. There may be exceptions, but I doubt if there is a single saloon keeper in the city who has not sold to minors, sold to drunkards, and kept open after 12 o'clock on Sunday, or at hours forbidden by law.

"Society does not go to murderers to learn what laws should be enacted against murder, or to the gambler to find out the best laws against theft. Nor is it safe to go to the saloon keepers, who are acknowledged lawbreakers.

"Judge Maynard and John Y. McKane drafting laws against election frauds, Williams, fresh from his transactions in Japan real estate, telling how to organize the police force; Mephistopheles, from the lake of hell, teaching the young the way to heaven, are modest to Morris Tekulsky preparing an excise bill for the reform administration of New-York. He has avowed that he would break the law to-day, and has asked thousands to do the same. If he has kept open to-day, let him be sent to the Island, like any other criminal.

"It is said that the strict Sunday law is responsible for the bribery in the Police Department. The closing of the saloon on Sunday had nothing to do with the initiation fee of $500 for disorderly houses, the $15,000 paid for a Captaincy, or the fees given by green-goods men.

"We appeal to the conscience and reason of the Legislature, whom the people have elected, to protect us. We ask them to remember that the Sabbath is a part of the common law of every English-speaking nation on the earth. Gentlemen at Albany, give us not a weaker, but a stronger, law against these men who, unsatisfied with six days of villainy and fraud, are now demanding the seventh for their diabolical designs. Vote against these men and you will return to your constituencies with the approval of a good conscience."

THE SABBATH AND THE SALOONS

The Rev. J. R. Davies Says Sunday Selling Would Be a Disgrace.

The Rev. J. R. Davies preached to a large congregation in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday morning, on "The Sabbath and the Saloon." He selected his text from the first book of Kings, xviii., 21: "Elijah came unto all the people, and said, 'How long halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord be God, follow Him; but if Baal, then follow him.'"

After speaking briefly about national honor and national dishonor in the past, the speaker said:

"We are approaching a crisis with regard to the Sabbath in our land. The sanctity of the day is menaced by powerful organizations exerting every means and exacting the fulfillment of every political promise to open saloons on the Sabbath Day. It is no time to halt between two opinions. The time is at hand for ending the issue between national degradation and national honor.

"We are opposed to Sunday saloons first because of the character of its friends, who are straining every nerve to influence private and public opinion. Let us be fair. There are some in the movement to whom we extend our sympathy, because of the company which at this juncture they are compelled to keep. The darker elements that prevail because of numerical strength are sending out into our land a floodtide of vice ten thousand times more dangerous than Sodom or Gomorrah.

"The element against the saloon includes the best and wisest people in the country, the religious and a great portion of the secular press, and Christian homes. The moral sense and the moral instinct of all classes are arrayed against this sink of iniquity.

"We cannot trample under our feet the laws of God. This is not a time to open all the sluices of sin and shame. It is a time to enforce the aid of every institution we possess against the power of the saloon, because of the character of its friends, and because of the high moral standing of its opponents.

"The saloon is unnecessary, and positively dangerous, and every possible restriction should be enforced against it.

"The saloon to-day is lower than ever in degradation. What we need is not a saloon with a closed door, but a door nailed up. They are the vestibules of hell, retarding the progress of the Nation. They give their gold to policemen and to politicians alike, that they may break the law. A Sabbath profaned is a sure forerunner of sorrow.

"Foreigners who have come to this country are calling for a Continental Sabbath, which means Continental homes, laws, work, and wages. Gladstone said: 'The saloon had dug more graves and filled more coffins than wars, pestilence, and famine.' Over 650,000 persons were slaughtered by the saloon to a comparative few by pestilence.

"Among the remnants of most shipwrecked lives you can find more or less trace of the work of the saloons. Both the saloon and the clubroom should be sealed on the Sabbath. Every restraint should be thrown around the saloon. It aims a deadly blow at the Sabbath. We must have a Sabbath, or else we shall be ruined.

"One of the grandest pictures in our history is one showing our Pilgrim Fathers kneeling and celebrating their first Sabbath on our shores. We are a Sabbath-keeping Nation, and Washington, and Grant, and Garfield sustained this trait of national character. The Sabbath is a blessing and a boon to the nation and to the individual."

THE STUDENTS' MISSIONARY CLUB

Services Held in Calvary Baptist Church for Its Aid.

Services were held last evening in Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur is pastor, for the benefit of the Students' Missionary Club, which is composed of graduates of American colleges who are preparing for the foreign missions. The church was crowded to its fullest capacity.

At the conclusion of the services Dr. MacArthur introduced E. Lawrence Hunt, who made a brief address, thanking the pastor on behalf of the students for the courtesy extended to them. He said there were fifty students in New-York and Brooklyn who had already joined the volunteer movement in the interest of the foreign missions.

Dr. MacArthur said there were many things he desired to say in reference to the foreign missions, and the important work in which the students were engaged, but he would defer his remarks until next Sunday, in order to give the students an opportunity of addressing the congregation.

G. S. Eddy of the Yale class of 1891 made an appeal in behalf of foreign missionary work, and the necessity that existed for spreading the light of the Gospel in China and India. He recounted the sufferings the Son of God endured for the salvation of mankind, and believed that if men were not so hardened by sin in the present age more determined and earnest efforts would be made to have the Gospel preached to the heathen nations.

After fifty-nine generations had passed since Christianity was established there were still millions of people who had never heard that Christ died for them.

He concluded with an earnest appeal to the congregation to assist in the great work in which they were engaged.

Robert A. Spier of the Princeton class of 1889 made an impressive address. He did not understand how any Christian man or woman could look upon it in any other light than that of a solemn obligation to assist in missionary work.

It had been said that whosoever called upon the name of the Lord would be saved. But how could the millions of heathens who knew not of the existence of Christ call upon Him. How could they be taught the saving doctrines of Christianity if missionaries were not sent to them?

He was aware it had been urged that there was enough of missionary work still to be done in the country where there were a million voters unable to read their ballots, and 4,000,000 of children deprived of the blessings of education. There were also some scholars who professed to have discovered in the Anglo-Saxon race the lost tribes of Israel, and who seemed to think that this race was entitled to special privileges.

He argued that the light of faith was intended by the Divine Founder of Christianity for all races and nations, and appealed to his hearers to contribute by every means in their power to aid and assist the foreign missions.

HIGH LICENSE AND LOCAL OPTION

The Rev. Dr. Eaton Believes That Is the Best Excise Law.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton discussed the liquor question last night in his sermon at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The sermon was the third in a series entitled "Morality in Fiction," the special subject being, "'The Demoniac' and the Problem of Intemperance." The text was from Proverbs xx., 1, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging."

The preacher gave a summary of the plot of Walter Besant's novel, "The Demoniac," telling how a university man with brilliant prospects became a slave to an inherited appetite for liquor, and found his only escape in suicide. Continuing, he said:

"I do not believe that any final solution of the question can be found in legislation. I began my ministerial career as a prohibitionist, but I have come to think that a law so far removed from public opinion as to be inoperative is not desirable.

"So far as legislation is concerned, I think that high license and local option is the best that can be secured.

"As to the question of Sunday opening, I do not think it is even necessary to discuss it from the standpoint of morality. Even admitting that the business of the saloon is legitimate, it does not follow that it should be permitted on Sunday any more than the business of ordinary stores, factories, and exchanges. And if the saloon is to be open seven days in a week, why not other places of business? I do not believe that the workingmen, on whose behalf the plea for Sunday opening is made, will favor any such move."

The Rev. Mr. Dixon Gives Warning.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., preached yesterday morning in Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, on "Dangers of the Reform Administration." The hall was crowded. When the preacher scored the police and the Union League he was applauded. He said:

"I wish to comment briefly on several possible dangers to the reform administration due to undue haste. Let the legislators pause before they enact laws that they may repent.

"While we put the municipal officers in power for radical reform, I do not believe it is to be the work of a moment. We may be in a worse position than we were before if we rush to the other extreme. You can't settle the police question in a few days. A corrupt department like that cannot be set right in a moment. It will involve other dangers.

"I believe a commission should be appointed to go into the question, and make suggestions after careful inquiry.

"Another danger which confronts us is that we are confusing men and methods. I foresaw it. We are going to precipitate a factional fight in the party now in power. People who believe in reform should not mix up in factional fights."

Dr. Gunsaulus Did Not Preach.

The Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus of Chicago did not preach at the West Presbyterian Church, 31 West Forty-second Street, yesterday. The Rev. F. Hyatt Smith of Cambridge, Mass., occupied the pulpit in the morning and evening. The Rev. Wallace Nutting of Seattle, Washington, will preach there next Sunday.

E. C. Van Glahn of the West Presbyterian Church, who opposed the

REDEEM THE GREENBACKS

Long-Term Low-Rate Gold Bonds Should Be Issued.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT BANKERS

Comments on Mr. Cornwell's Reform Club Address—A General Assent to the Plan of Issuing Bonds.

The proposition now so generally accepted as incontestible, that the Government must provide for the redemption of the legal tenders by the issue of long-term gold bonds, which would be available as the basis of national bank circulation, was very well and clearly set forth by Mr. William C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank of Buffalo, and of the New-York State Bankers' Association, in his address before the Reform Club in this city on Dec. 29. Briefly stated, Mr. Cornwell's plan is to issue $500,000,000 2½ to 3 per cent. gold bonds; cancel the legal tenders, with proceeds thereof; allow banks to issue currency to a percentage of 150, instead of 90, per cent. on the bonds—total circulation to be limited by capital. This address, printed in a little pamphlet with the title, "A Way Out," was mailed to a large number of bankers throughout the United States, with the request that they would send to The Times a brief statement of their views. In addition to those already printed in The New-York Times, the following are selected from the large number of replies received:

James L. Glenn of Clarksville, Tenn.

Northern Bank of Tennessee,
Clarkville, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The condition of the United States Treasury as a bank, with large demand liabilities pressing for payment, "with unlimited credit which it cannot use," with unbounded wealth which it cannot reach, Mr. Cornwell graphically, and at the same time correctly, delineates.

The most essential, vital feature of any currency scheme is that pertaining to the early withdrawal of Government notes. This determined on and a plan adopted that will accomplish that purpose, the issue of bank notes to fill the vacuum will follow from the very necessity of the case. Congress, with its present leaning to excessive security, may safely be trusted to see that they are amply secured. Mr. Cornwell's plan for the early withdrawal of the notes—the issuance of bonds—is the only practical one, and must in some form, sooner or later, be adopted, the sooner the better. Though in his plan, as a temporary measure in accommodation to the prejudices of the people, he rests the notes to be issued mainly on Government bonds, his view as to the true theory of currency is correct—that it should rest upon the assets of the bank, and through them upon products of industry—all that constitutes value; that it cannot step forth ready-made by legislative act, but must be the product of time. Under free conditions, commodities and currency are tied together by a natural growth; they are correlative terms. The ideal currency is a currency wrought out by trade in the interest of trade, having everywhere a common basis in products of industry, automatically providing for its redemption. It is of this kind—the issue of natural law—reaching after the ideal, though it may never be attained, that the vexed question as to the best currency must ultimately be settled.

Mr. Cornwell's plan is a good one as "A Way Out," and would relieve the situation if adopted. But this Congress will not adopt anything. Many Democrats and all Populists will refuse, in the hope of putting the country on a silver basis. Let us hope for better things from the next.

JAMES L. GLENN, Vice President.

F. S. Woodbury of Denver.

Rocky Mountain Savings Bank,
Denver, Col., Jan. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The mass of the people are opposed to any contraction of the medium of exchange or any further enhancement of the purchasing power of money by any method. Mr. Cornwell's plan is entirely suited to the situation, and will not meet with favor outside of certain limited circles.

F. S. WOODBURY, President.

James Weir of Owensborough, Ky.

The Deposit Bank,
Owensborough, Ky., Jan. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Neither of the plans offered by Mr. Carlisle or the Baltimore bankers will fully remedy the evil attending the present currency of the country; it is absolutely necessary that all the currency guaranteed or issued directly by the Government be removed and the Treasury Department be divorced from banking.

To do this I know of no better plan than to issue 2½ per cent. bonds sufficient to retire all such currency, and allow all national or State banks (the latter to be governed by the same rules and regulations as the former) to issue currency to the full value of the bonds placed with the Treasurer, and even to a larger amount, as the stockholders are individually responsible for an amount equal to the stock held by them.

For many years, and until a tax was placed upon their issues, the old State banks of Kentucky issued $2 to each $1 of their capital, and these banks were considered sound and always redeemed their paper with gold or silver, and I cannot see why a national bank should be confined and limited in its issue to less than the par value of bonds placed with the Treasurer, or why it should be limited to even the par value, especially when the entire assets of the bank are held responsible for its currency, and, in addition, the stockholders are held responsible for an amount equal to the stock held by them.

The present bank system has been fully tried, and has given us a safe currency, and the people have become accustomed to it, and I can see no reason for changing it, except as suggested.

In a word, issue 2½ per cent. bonds in a sufficient amount to take up and destroy all currency issued by the Government, then encourage by liberal laws national or State banks (the latter to be governed by the same rules and regulations as the former) to buy these bonds, and give such banks authority to issue currency to the full par value of bonds, and even more whenever the Controller of the Currency may deem it necessary and safe to do so.

I cannot take space to enter into the question of tax on national-bank circulation, which should be repealed, or as to the silver question now so foolishly urged, or to the sale of the bullion now on hand, which ought to be sold at its value, or to the State banks suggested by me, which would in reality all be national banks, although called State banks, as the Controller of the Currency would have control over the kind and quantity of the paper issued by them.

JAMES WEIR, President.

F. E. Searle of Duluth.

Marine National Bank,
Duluth, Minn., Jan. 11, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The proposition to issue $500,000,000 in low-rate Government bonds to retire the greenbacks and be used as a basis of national bank circulation appears to me to be by far the most practicable plan suggested. The provision authorizing circulation to an extent of 50 per cent. above par of bonds, but not in excess of paid-up capital, under provisions that would insure retirement of same when not needed, and secured by first lien on asse's, and a guaranteed fund of the character proposed in pending measure, would, in my opinion, give the desired elasticity. The more I think of it, the more favorably am I impressed with this plan as compared with any other.

F. E. SEARLE, President.

P. G. Jacobson of Madison, Minn.

Farmers' State Bank,
Madison, Minn., Jan. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A plan should be originated by experts in national finance, outside of any political party or class of men. Any plan gotten up in this way will have a tendency to establish confidence, the lack of which is the worst symptom to be treated at present. Mend our national finance and local affairs will mend themselves, and that should be done by a commission of experts.

P. G. JACOBSON.

H. Bernard Coombe of Brooklyn.

People's Bank of Brooklyn,
Brooklyn, Jan. 11, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

While I agree with the fundamental principles of Mr. Cornwell's plan, I do not with all the points in particular. Of course, the majority of persons who have given the currency question any thought whatsoever emphatically agree that the legal tenders should be retired and canceled.

We know that this can only be done at present through the issue of Government bonds, the proceeds of which will be used to accomplish the retirement. But let us have them in the form of an obligation payable at a fixed period, say, ten years hence, and not at the option of the Government. Also, make them a 2½ per cent. interest-bearing bond, and not a 3 per cent. The bonds, when issued, should not command a higher premium than to net the holder 2¼ to 2⅜ per cent., which fact would prove a consideration to the banks purchasing them as security for circulation issued. We should have, after providing for the retirement of legal tenders and other emergencies, say, $100,000,000 bonds, which we would hope to sell to European investors, who would look with more favor upon them were they payable at a fixed date and not subject to call, although, perhaps, upon three or six months' notice from the Government. Foreign capital would probably seek our issue at a higher return of interest, (provided their confidence is restored,) as against their "consols," which only net at present about 2 per cent. on the investment.

As to circulation to the extent of 150 per cent. of bonds deposited, I am not in favor of so excessive an issue at present, but think that 125 per cent. of bonds deposited, with the provision for an emergency circulation of 25 per cent. additional (the latter subject to heavier tax,) would give a safe, sufficient, and elastic currency.

This would not only give the banks 10 per cent. more circulation on bonds than the present law allows, but still an additional 25 per cent., making in all 35 per cent. The excess issue over the par of the bonds practically represents the issue of notes against bank assets, and, although they would be a first lien and double liability, I do not think that the average throughout the country should issue circulation against their local assets for more than the 25 per cent. above the par of the bonds deposited, especially until we see with what measure of confidence the people look upon the new issue of notes partly issued under another than Government security.

The rest of the features of the plan I indorse, as far as I comprehend them.

H. BERNARD COOMBE, Cashier.

N. S. Harwood of Lincoln, Neb.

First National Bank,
Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 11, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Cornwell's plan is mainly good because it embodies the main features of the Baltimore and the Carlisle plans. A good feature of it is that it makes the change from the present system to the new system, which is based largely on the guarantee fund and the assets in the bank, so gradual as to be imperceptible. It brings no shock to the public. This measure would doubtless satisfy everybody but the American Congress. Congress is both timid and cowardly. It never will consent to fund a non-interest-bearing note into an interest-bearing bond, and no amount of logic can persuade it that it is for the interest of the country to do this. Congress will stand by and see the Secretary of the Treasury issue more bonds to hold up the reserve and hold the metals at a parity than it would take to redeem the greenbacks and coin notes, and not lift a finger to help the country out. That I have favored the Carlisle bill because I thought it was the best thing attainable at this time and because I believed it a step in the right direction. No one doubts that something ought to be done—that something must be done. Our house is on fire, and the men that have the power of extinguishing the flames stand idly by and wrangle.

N. S. HARWOOD, President.

E. N. Cullom of Birmingham, Ala.

Alabama Trust and Savings Company,
Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 11, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Cornwell's plan has the great merit of being the first that embraces the essentials of a sound system of bank currency, ultimately independent of the Government, and, with this, the sure disposal of the legal-tender notes.

E. N. CULLOM, President.

N. A. Rainbolt of Norfolk, Neb.

Norfolk National Bank,
Norfolk, Neb., Jan. 11, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am of the opinion that we will continuously for the next fifty years have Government bonds sufficient to be used as security for national bank circulation. To bring permanent relief, all currency issued by the Government must be retired. For that purpose bonds must be issued. These bonds, as a basis for national bank currency, had better be made payable at a definite time, say, in twenty-five or fifty years, than "at the option of the Government."

I understand your proposal to permit "circulation to the extent of 150 per cent. on bonds." The circulation should be confined to the face value of the bonds, but to create elasticity 50 per cent. in excess of capital of the bank, that excess to be fettered by burdens so it would not be used except in emergency, and in all cases have bonds of the par value of the entire circulation.

Abolish the tax on circulation. Let the issuing banks provide their own redemption at home and at one or more commercial centres. No redemption by Government except in case of failed banks. With the slight changes indicated above, Mr. Cornwell's plan, in my opinion, is the best and most practical I have seen.

N. A. RAINBOLT, President.

Thomas' G. Alvord of West Superior, Wis.

Superior National Bank,
West Superior, Wis., Jan. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Discussion further of "The Way Out" is useless, as Congress will not travel that way, or any other. If they would do something, I would suggest the following adaptation of the plan mentioned:

If the Government requires a new issue of bonds, allow an issue of 100 per cent. on the bonds deposited with the Treasurer, make tax such as will cover expenses only. If Government does not issue new bonds, accept State, county, or city bonds that have been examined by a national commission and approved. On this class of bonds allow an issue of 90 per cent. of circulation, provided more than 20 per cent. of bonds so deposited are from any one State.

Issue no circulation without deposit of some kind of good collateral security for the whole amount.

THOS. G. ALVORD, President.

George T. Sparks of Fort Smith.

First National Bank,
Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 11, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read "A Way Out" with pleasure and profit, and have been more favorably impressed with the plan as a whole than any I have seen. I think the tax on circulation should either be abolished or reduced to one-quarter or one-fifth of 1 per cent. I am inclined to think that redemption should remain very much as at present.

If such a bill could be passed, the prosperity we so much desire would be well-nigh assured.

GEORGE T. SPARKS, President.

E. Hogaborn of Hot Springs, Ark.

City Savings Bank and Trust Company,
Hot Springs, Ark., Jan. 11, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Among the numerous plans presented by commercial bodies and individuals for a revision of the currency, I have read W. C. Cornwell's address on "The Way Out," and think it the most feasible scheme and the clearest solution of the matter, and the least likely to cause the country inconvenience in adjusting itself to any new system that might be inaugurated.

E. HOGABORN.

L. S. Naftzger of Wichita, Kan.

Fourth National Bank,
Wichita, Kan., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The plan suggested is practicable, and will solve satisfactorily this much-mooted question.

L. S. NAFTZGER, President.

E. T. Judd of East Saginaw, Mich.

First National Bank,
East Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your letter and pamphlet entitled "A Way Out" is received. The suggestion seems excellent. E. T. JUDD, President.

George E. Jones of Litchfield, Conn.

First National Bank,
Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 11, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

"A Way Out" appears to me to be a good one. There seem to be no suggestions in regard to restrictions on retirement of circulating notes. If no bank were allowed to retire more than 25 per cent. of its issue in any one year it would prevent disastrous contraction apparently.

GEORGE E. JONES, President.

NEWS OF THE COLLEGES

At Yale the Present Week Will Be Devoted Largely to Dances.

OFFICERS OF SHEFFIELD SENIORS

The Phelps Memorial Gateway Has Been Accepted — Yale and Princeton Gymnastic Exhibition.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—The junior promenade takes place Wednesday night in the Second Regiment Armory, and will be a notable affair socially for the collegians and their friends. All the preparations are complete.

Practically the entire week will be devoted to dancing parties and receptions. The senior german will take place to-morrow night after the concert by the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs. The sophomore german will be danced to-morrow night also, and the junior german will take place in Alumni Hall Tuesday evening. Then comes the junior promenade.

At the special sale of boxes for the promenade for members of the academic, junior, and Sheffield senior classes the first choice for boxes went to C. S. Stevenson, '95, S., who paid a bonus of $105. The next highest bonus paid for a choice was $100, by D. Stewart, '96. Twenty dollars was paid for the twenty-third choice.

The Sheffield senior class has elected the following class committees: President—J. C. Greenway; Vice President—A. W. Dater; Class Book Committee—I. W. Greer, J. W. Roe, G. M. Howard, W. U. Parsons; Historians—F. Rustin, J. M. Goetchius, W. R. Black, H. V. Bergen, C. S. Stevenson, R. A. Hamlin; Statisticians—E. Marsh, R. T. Crane, R. H. Thayer; Triennial Committee—G. W. Mixter, W. C. Beers, D. U. Wilcox; Graduation Committee—E. H. Cady, L. N. De Golyer, G. C. Clarke; Class Cup Committee—W. O. Hickok, C. C. Walbridge, J. Terry; Picture Committee—G. W. Shaw, C. S. Stevenson, L. F. Hart; Supper Committee—P. T. Stillman, H. P. Coburn, C. H. Farnam; Cap and Gown Committee—S. R. Hall, C. C. Walbridge, G. S. Frank; Class Poet—G. C. Clarke.

The other candidates for class poet were S. C. Borg, H. Chubb, T. W. Griggs, S. M. Israeli, R. Armstrong, R. A. Hamlin, H. V. Bergen, J. D. Layng, L. F. Hart, A. B. Ewing, F. D. Cushing, and W. G. Caldwell. It was voted to have caps and gowns.

The following Yale graduates are taking courses of study in the Harvard graduate departments:

Graduate School—David N. Beach, '72; the Rev. Edwin V. Bigelow, '90, T. S.; Louis P. Gillespie, '94; Henry B. Hinckley, '92; the Rev. Charles E. Ozaune, '92, T. S.; John I. Phinney, '92; Frank C. Smith, '87; Edward A. Thurber, '91.

Law School—Charles S. Haight, '92; Robert W. Pomeroy, '91; John W. Allen, '93; Nelson B. Burr, '93, S.; Robert K. Dickerman, '93; Charles R. Hickok, Jr., '93; Derby Rogers, '93; Charles L. Sears, '92; Henry C. Stetson, '93; George H. Street, '91; Robert B. Wade, '93; Henry S. Bacon, '93; Calvin Burr, '94; Logan Hay, '93; Arthur N. Marsh, '92; John E. Morley, '94; Henry F. Parmelee, '94, S.; Frederick C. Perkins, '94; Edward M. Stothers, '94.

Medical School—Harvey W. Cushing, '91; Richard G. Eaton, '92; Donald R. Hinckley, '92; George L. Amerman, '90; George S. C. Badger, '92; Alphonso B. Brown, '94; William J. McKenna, '93; Joseph H. Pratt, '94, S.

The Prudential Committee of the Yale Corporation has decided to accept the plan offered by the Trustees of the estate of the late William Walter Phelps, '60, for the erection of a memorial gateway on the campus, between Welch and Lawrence Halls. Above the gateway there will be a building which will contain recitation rooms. The building is to be higher than the adjoining buildings so as to dominate that section of the quadrangle. Mr. Haight, the architect who drew the plans for Vanderbilt Hall, will make the design for this memorial structure, and the fund which is made available by the Phelps will is to be used in its erection.

The gateway will be 20 feet high and the building 90 feet or more. This will give needed space for recitation rooms. Work on the new structure will begin in about three months. The fund amounts to over $100,000.

The arrangements for the Yale-Princeton exhibition on Feb. 22 in the Yale gymnasium have been completed. It will be the first intercollegiate exhibition that has ever been held. The following will be the programme: Double horizontal bars, Princeton and Yale; balancing, trapeze, Princeton; side horse, Yale; rings, Princeton and Yale; balancing ladder, Princeton; flying trapeze, Princeton; parallel bars, Yale; l'eschelle, Princeton; club swinging, Yale; double trapeze, Princeton; tumbling and pyramids, Yale and Princeton.

There are at present four cases of typhoid fever at the Yale Infirmary, none of which is severe.

A special form of drying oven has been designed by Prof. Wells for the new laboratory of the Scientific School, now in process of erection.

The contractors for the new Law School building expect to complete their work before March 1. The Yale Law School Faculty has announced that the law department will move into its new quarters as soon as they are ready for occupancy.

The second annual banquet of the Yale Hawaiian Club was held at Traeger's Wednesday night. It was to commemorate the forming of the provional Government two years ago. The invited guests were Dean Wayland of the Yale Law School and F. M. Hatch, L. A. Thurston, J. Waterhouse, and G. Waterhouse of Princeton.

Prof. George J. Brush of the Yale Scientific School will coach all for Alglers.

The academic and freshmen classes have elected officers of the navy class and nine as follows:

President of the Navy—V. M. Tyler; President of the Nine—E. Sawyer; Vice President of the Navy—E. H. Brewer; Vice President of the Nine—H. N. Letton; Secretary and Treasurer—J. S. Mason. R. Armstrong, '95, S., and F. Rustin, '95, S., Captains of the crew and nine, respectively, were present, and outlined the plans to be followed in rowing and baseball during the coming season.

Thursday, Jan. 31, has been set apart as the day of prayer for the schools and colleges in the United States, and devotional meetings of the various classes will be held in their respective rooms in Dwight Hall at 9:30 A. M.

A general religious meeting of the university will be held in Dwight Hall at 3 o'clock, and will be addressed by Dr. McClure of Chicago.

The new Board of Editors of The Yale Record are: H. J. Fisher, '96; D. S. Yalil, '96; G. P. Day, '97; J. P. Sawyer, '97, and R. M. Crosby, '98.

Dr. W. C. Wurtemburg, '89, one of the famous quarter backs of Yale, is practicing in this city as a specialist.

The annual course of lectures in Osborn Hall, under the auspices of the Yale Law School, has been arranged as follows: Jan. 24, the Rev. L. A. Grace of Niagara University, probably on some literary subject; Feb. 7, Oscar S. Straus of New-York, formerly Minister to Turkey, on "The Development of Religious Liberty in the United States"; Feb. 18, Congressman William J. Bryan of Nebraska on "Bimetallism"; March 14, William L. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of Congress, subject to be announced; March 21, Col. Morris G. Osborn, Yale, '80, of The New-Haven Register, on "Newspapers."

The Yale Alumni Weekly has been enlarged to an eight page paper. It is a paper for graduates, and is edited by L. S. Welch, '89; E. W. Beattie, Jr., '95; A. P. Stokes, Jr., '96, and R. C. Gilmore, '97.

HARVARD MIDYEAR EXAMINATIONS

A Possibility that an Important Change Will Be Made.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 20.—The chief topic of interest at Harvard the last week has been about the possibility of changes in the midyear examinations. A well-known officer of the university said yesteray that it seemed to him the time had come for some improvement in the examination system. At the December meeting of the Faculty various propositions in regard to the midyear examinations were made. One of these was to abolish the midyear period. This was rejected.

Another was made to reduce the period to ten days, using both mornings and afternoons, and to make the length of examinations not more than two hours. This also was rejected, but only after a lengthy discussion.

The question is mentioned in the forthcoming report of Dean Briggs. The fact that Harvard has so many half courses ending at the midyear complicates the question when a proposition is made to abolish the examinations. This point was made by Prof. Dunbar. Several times, he said, the subject has come up for discussion, and there has always been a considerable number of the Faculty who would like to dispense with the period, but it has never been possible so far to make any satisfactory arrangement.

Prof. Dunbar does not advocate the holding of three one-hour examinations in place of one three-hour examination, for the reason that a one-hour paper is apt to be unsatisfactory, and not wholly through the fault of the student. The matter is still in abeyance, but both the students and the Faculty are wide awake to the possibilities of some early change.

The Harvard Rifles and the Technology Cadet Battalion will have a competitive drill in the Spring. This announcement is the result of an agreement between the Government officers in charge of the respective organizations. The drill will take place in May in Mechanics' Hall, Boston.

The forty-ninth annual report of the Director of the Harvard Observatory for the eleven months ending Sept. 30, 1894, by Prof. Edward C. Pickering, has just been published by the university. The most important events of the year have been the practical trial of the Bruce telescope and the successful operation for several months of the Bruce meteorological station on the summit of Misti at a height of 19,000 feet. A valuable astronomical clock constructed by Simon Willard, Jr., of Boston has been presented to the observatory by Z. A. Willard. The meteorological station in Peru was broken into in September and some of the instruments carried off. The expenditure to replace them has been large.

The joint debate between the Harvard Union and members of the Trinity Debating Club was held in the vestry of Trinity Church, Boston, last Monday evening. Mayor Bancroft of Cambridge presided. The question was, "Resolved, That the standing army of the United States should be increased." Harvard had the affirmative. The vote on the merits of the question resulted in 30 for the negative and 27 for the affirmative. The debate was followed by a banquet, tendered by the Trinity Debating Club to the members of the Harvard Union.

The question for the Harvard-Princeton debate which will be held at Princeton March 22 will be, "Resolved, That, if it were possible, a reasonable property qualification for the exercise of the franchise in the United States would be desirable." The competitive debate for the choice of the Harvard speakers will be held shortly after the close of the midyear examination period. As Harvard will hold but one debate with Yale this year, a triple league between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton is thus virtually formed.

At the regular meeting of the Banjo Club the following officers were elected: President—J. L. Brewer, '96; Secretary and Treasurer—M. E. Stone, Jr., '97; Leader—J. M. Little, '97.

C. T. Copeland lectured on Matthew Arnold, Walter Pater, and Henry James in Sever Hall last Tuesday evening.

The officers for the debate with Yale have been appointed. Ex-Gov. John D. Long will preside. The following will act as judges: Judge J. M. Barker of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, the Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts; Davis R. Dewey, Professor of Economics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The speakers are G. H. Clark, '96; W. H. Clarke, '95, and Thomas Long, '95, of Yale, and H. A. Bull, '95; R. C. Ringwalt, '95, and T. L. Ross, L. S., of Harvard.

The Executive Committee of the Harvard Chess Club has declined Columbia's challenge for a correspondence chess match. Mr. Barry of the Boston Chess Club will play simultaneous games with some of the members of the Harvard Chess Club next Tuesday. A match has been arranged with the Boston Press Club, Feb. 12 being the probable date. Another match has been fixed with the Boston Chess Club, which will probably be held in the latter part of February.

The Harvard Folk-Lore Club is now planning a course of four lectures on folk-lore. This course will be a general introduction to the subject. W. W. Newell, Secretary of the American Association and editor of The American Journal of Folk-Lore, will be the first speaker. The club was organized in March last. Its object is the collection and study folk-lore in the club and the spreading of interest in the subject in the university. The present officers are: President—H. A. Kidder, special; Vice President—E. A. Knudsen, L. S.; Secretary and Treasurer—Francis B. White.

The seventh ten of the Institute of 1770 were elected last evening, as follows: H. Endicott, Jr., of Boston, H. G. Gray of New-York, R. L. Barstow, Jr., of Mattapoisett, Mass., R. Ranlet of Holyoke, Mass., J. A. Carpenter of Chicago, W. Byrd of New-York, B. Garden of New-York, L. C. Tuckerman of Boston, H. C. Taylor of Haverhill, Mass., and L. Willams of Buffalo. W. Wentz, '96, was elected an honorary member.

Paul B. Du Chaillu lectured on the ancient Vikings in Sanders Theatre last Thursday evening under the auspices of the Folk-Lore Club.

Prof. Shaler addressed the Graduate Club last Friday evening on "The Influence and Use of Environment."

Prof. James will address a public meeting of the Harvard Total Abstinence League next Tuesday evening on "The Effects of Alcohol."

The Freshman Debating Club is discussing the feasibility of holding a joint debate with the Yale Freshman Debating Society.

Dr. C. C. Everett, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School, will read a paper on "The Devil" before the Harvard Religious Union next Monday evening.

PRINCETON'S BUSY STUDENTS.

Plans for Washington's Birthday and the Coming Prize Debates.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 20.—The Washington's Birthday exercises will be held as usual this year in the gymnasium. At a recent meeting of the Faculty it was decided that these exercises, which have heretofore been entirely in the hands of the undergraduate body, should be placed under Faculty supervision, and that the President of the university should preside in place of the President of the senior class, as in the past. The place of holding the exercises was decided upon as Alexander Hall, instead of the old gymnasium.

These changes were received by the students with much dissatisfaction, and the feeling of disapproval finally reached expression when the senior class held a meeting and appointed a committee to confer with the Faculty with a view to having the old order of things restored. This committee appeared before the Faculty at its regular meeting Wednesday afternoon, and, after stating its requests as the representatives of the student body, were informed that the old order of things would be restored, and the exercises could be held as usual under student supervision and in the accustomed place.

These exercises have become an established event in the calendar of the college year, and, as they are the occasion of a great deal of harmless "horse play" among the students, the contemplated changes were regarded by them as the loss of an old tradition. The freshman, sophomore, and junior orators will compete for the Lit. Prize Medal, in ten-minute speeches, and the senior orator will deliver the humorous speech, his time being unlimited. In the early forenoon, the class of '76 prize debate will take place in Alexander Hall, and in the afternoon the gymnastic team will give its usual exhibition in connection with the midwinter athletic games.

The Modern Language Club held its regular session Wednesday evening. A short business meeting was held for the reading of reports by the Secretary and Treasurer, followed by the main address of the evening by Mr. J. H. Coney, Instructor in History. His subject was "The Unification of Germany."

Final arrangements have been made for the Harvard-Princeton debate. The debate will be held at Princeton on the evening of March 22, and the question that will probably be debated is, "Resolved, That, if it were possible, a reasonable qualification for the exercise of the municipal franchise in the United States would be desirable." This question was sent by the Princeton students to Harvard, and recent correspondence from Harvard says that it has been accepted and the negative chosen. Three men from each college will debate. The Princeton representatives will be chosen by two competitive debates. Whig and Clio Halls will hold preliminary contests on Feb. 13, and the winners of these debates will meet in final contest later, from which the three Princeton representatives will be chosen. W. I. Seymour, '96, of Whig Hall, and W. H. Butler, '95, of Clio Hall, were sent as Princeton's delegates to the Yale-Harvard debate, held Friday at Cambridge. All final arrangements were completed for the Princeton-Harvard debate by them, and the matter of forming a triple debating union, embracing Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, was discussed.

The sophomore essay contest in Whig Hall, J. H. Keaner of Pennsylvania was awarded first prize. In the general prize debate in Whig Hall, held Wednesday night, William B. Cooke, '96, of Wheeling, West Va., was awarded first prize; E. W. Hamilton, '96, of New-York, second, and H. G. Pierce, '96, of New-York, first honorable mention.

The Rev. David James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church of New-York City, spoke in Murray Hall, on invitation of the Philadelphian Society Thursday evening. Dr. Burrell's address was on "Temperance."

The last meeting of the Monday Night Club was held at the home of Prof. Hibben, on Washington Street, who addressed the club on "The Unconscious Functions of the Mind."

At the first meeting of the '97 Bric-à-Brac Committee, W. S. Harris of Minnesota was chosen Chairman, and P. H. Williams of New-York City was added to the committee as a business editor. It was decided to limit the number of the committee to eight, the remaining two to be chosen by competition.

Prof. J. Mark Baldwin of the Department of Mental Philosophy is publishing a book entitled "Mental Development in the Child and Race."

Prof. Allan Marquand of the Art and Archaeology Department has announced that the art gallery will hereafter be open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. The building has heretofore been thrown open only on special request or on special occasions.

The annual Baird contest will take place Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, in Alexander Hall. On Monday afternoon a preliminary contest will be held between the men eligible to enter the final contest, and six men will be chosen to speak Tuesday night. At this time two poets will compete for the fifty-dollar prize, and four disputants will compete for the forty and thirty dollar prizes in debate. The six orators selected Monday afternoon will compete for three prizes, the Baird Prize of $100, a second prize of $50, and a third of $30. These prizes are the gift of Charles O. Baird of New-York City, and represent the income of $6,000.

The annual alumni dinner of the Princeton Club of New-York will take place on Thursday evening, Jan. 24, at 7 o'clock, at the Hotel Brunswick, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. All who have received degrees from, or who have been students at, Princeton, whether members of the club or not, are invited to be present. Mr. C. Ledyard Blair of the class of '90, of 33 Wall Street, Treasurer of the club, has charge of the tickets, which sell at $5 each. The Secretary of the club, R. K. Prentice, '88, of 155 Broadway, also has charge of tickets, as do also the Hotel Brunswick and all members of the Executive Committee. The seats will be arranged according to classes. After the sale of 250 tickets, the committee will either close the sale, or seat later applicants in an overflow room.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY NEWS.

Arrangements Completed for the Social Festivities of the Year.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Daniel H. Chamberlain of New-York, ex-Governor of South Carolina, delivered a course of lectures before the students of the Law School this week on constitutional law. Gov. Chamberlain was the first non-resident lecturer in law appointed.

Last Wednesday evening an address was delivered before the Medical Society by Dr. Chauncey P. Biggs on the antitoxine cure for diphtheria.

A fencers' club has been organized here with E. B. Titchener, President; J. M. W. Durant, Manager; J. M. Parker, Secretary and Treasurer; C. P. Vergauvan, Prévôt d'Armes, and H. H. Taunigan, Instructor.

President Steele of the freshman class has appointed the following committee to have charge of the freshman dinner: D. M. McLaughlin, Chairman; W. P. Rittler, J. R. Ammon, L. A. Hays, W. J. Kline, F. L. Davies, and J. H. Wynne.

The Cornell Congress, a student debating organization modeled after the House of Representatives, has challenged the Woodford Debating Club to a joint debate to be held some time next month.

The Board of Editors of The Cornellian, the university annual, regularly offers prizes for the best literary and artistic work contributed by any student of the university. The following prizes have been offered this year: For best literary work, $15; for grinds, $10; for best artistic work, $15; for best comic cuts, $10; for best design for cover, $5. In addition to these prizes, the board offered special prizes for the best work handed in before Jan. 12. These have been awarded as follows: Special Fall term literary prize, $10, A. R. Horr, '95; special Fall term artistic prize, $10, W. R. Wilder, '96.

This week is an important one for most of the students, for it is the one week of the year, with the exception of commencement time, when social events are allowed to take precedence of studies. Of course, there are a great many students here who never allow their attendance to be dispensed or their work disturbed by social events of any kind, but in the case of most of the students less studying will be done between Jan. 21 and Jan. 26 than in any other period of equal length during the year. On the first evening the university Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs will give a concert in the Lyceum Theatre. A number of receptions are planned for the following afternoon. On Wednesday evening the armory will be the scene of the sophomore cotillon, the first social event of the class of '97. In this the order of previous years will be reversed, and the cotillon proper will come first on the programme. It will be led by C. M. Henrotin, '97, of Chicago. Besides this there are to be twenty dances, evenly divided between the waltz and polka.

On Thursday the Masquet, Cornell's dramatic society, will appear at the Lyceum Theatre in the farce comedy, Nita's First. This is one of the public performances in which the organization appears during the year and which always attract a large and fashionable audience. On Thursday evening also balls will be given by the Psi Upsilon, Kappa Alpha, and Alpha Delta Phi fraternities. The social events of the week are brought to a close by the principal event, the junior promenade, which will be held in the armory on Friday evening, Jan. 25. The programme consists of forty numbers. A large number of out-of-town guests are expected.

The first of the series of lectures before the students of Sibley College by prominent engineers was given on Friday by T. Dunkin Paret of Stroudsburg, Penn. His subject was "The Fundamental Principles of Business." This is to be a general business talk, designed primarily for the benefit of the engineer. It will be followed by others on technical subjects. A similar course has been planned for the College of Civil Engineering. The first of this series was also given on Friday by Col. W. P. Craighill of the Engineering Corps of the United States Army and President of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

CADETS IN NEW QUARTERS.

Recitations Begin in the Academic Building Just Completed.

WEST POINT, Jan. 20.—The regular routine of duties and studies has been resumed at the Military Academy, and the cadets breathe more freely now that examinations are ended. Not before Summer will the dreaded ordeal be again repeated, and those who were on the ragged edge will have in the meantime an opportunity to push ahead.

Contrary to expectation, the department of philosophy was the first to hold sessions in the new academic building. Col. Peter M. Michie, who is at the head of this department, has the honor of being the senior professor at the academy, and it was peculiarly fitting that his section should be the first to recite in the new building. Col. Tillman had arranged to take possession of his rooms there and have recitations in chemistry Monday morning, but the delay in moving his property from the different places where for the past few years he has been giving lectures and holding section, slightly changed the programme.

Cadet John Morrison of Iowa, a member of the second class, was the first cadet who recited in the new academy Wednesday morning. Frank P. Bailey, who was formerly in charge of the workmen on the post, is custodian of the building. The new section rooms are the finest of their kind in the country. No sanitary point has been neglected. They are thoroughly lighted and ventilated. Each cadet has a separate desk, and the furniture is unusually strong. The large blackboard frames have all been placed in position throughout the building, and Col. Larned is busy inspecting the slates which are to go in them.

A cake sale and doll bazaar will be held at the quarters of Lieut. Allen for the benefit of the Italian Orphan Asylum on the afternoon of Feb. 1. This asylum is a Roman Catholic institution. The patronesses of the affair are Mrs. Ernst, Mrs. Michie, Mrs. Larned, Mrs. Bass, Mrs. Mills, and Mrs. Edgerton.

Lieut. R. B. Wallace, Second Cavalry, Helena, Mon.; Lieut. T. M. Corcoran, Seventh Cavalry; Fort Hancock, Texas, and Lieut. J. A. Ryan, Danbury, Conn., registered at headquarters during the last week.

Col. and Mrs. Sumner and Miss Sumner, who have been guests of Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., left for Fort Riley on Monday.

Bandmaster Clappe has resigned from the Military Academy Band, and as soon as relieved will start for Philadelphia, where he has another engagement. Mr. Clappé was formerly leader of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

Capt. Bellinger, Quartermaster, will begin work on the roads shortly. It is proposed to make the roads in this vicinity as nearly perfect as possible. Since Col. Ernst has assumed charge of the Military Academy wonderful improvements have been made in this direction. Many of the officers now ride bicycles, and it is needless to say that they are pleased at the prospects for next Summer.

Skating on the river has been suspended. The ice is so honeycombed as to make it dangerous. The river is open south from Cold Spring.

ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Interesting Information Contained in the Annual Catalogue.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The annual catalogue of the Rochester Theological Seminary has a new feature in the form of a brief history of the institution from the time of its foundation in 1850 by five professors of Hamilton College, who resigned their places there and journeyed to Rochester by stagecoach to found a rival Baptist university and also a theological seminary. The two, though closely affiliated, are entirely separate in their government. Many students came from Hamilton with the professors, the first class numbering seven graduates. The two original professors were the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conant and the Rev. Dr. John S. Maginnis.

There is now a Faculty of eight. Dr. Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, who taught in the seminary from 1853 to 1872, and who preceded President Augustus H. Strong as the executive officer, was concededly the seminary's greatest teacher. The German department was organized in 1854 to furnish pastors for German Baptist churches, of which there were then but ten in the whole country. Dr. Augustus Rauschenbusch, a pupil of Neander, was secured to take charge of the work in 1858. The money endowment of the seminary now amounts to $604,850, and the real estate to $103,000. The largest contributors have been John B. Trevor and John D. Rockefeller, while William Rockefeller and Charles Pratt have also given liberally.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE, HOST

First Official Reception of the German Chancellor.

EVERYBODY RECEIVED CORDIALLY

The Prince Makes Many Friends Through His Affable Manners —Other Notable Social Events.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Politics and fashion have mingled at several great social functions in the last week. The Emperor gave a banquet to the Diplomatic Corps and the Chapter of the Black Eagle. Freiherr von Marschall, who is supposed to be near the end of his political career, gave a Parliamentary dinner, and Dr. Miquel, his colleague in the Prussian Cabinet, received a large company of Deputies.

The great event of the week among politicians, however, was Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe's first official reception last Wednesday evening. It fulfilled all the expectations of the Prussian noblemen who have been celebrating the new Chancellor as the best host yet seen in the Wilhelm Strasse. The Chancellor was assisted in receiving his guests by his son, Alexander, member of the Reichstag; Count Scoenborn, and the Chancellery officials, Wilmowski, Guenther, and Kiliani. He met everybody just within the door of the Three Emperor Hall, and gave him a welcome of diplomatic cordiality. Nearly half of the guests were Deputies.

Every party except the Social Democracy, even the Richter Radicals, was well represented. Clerical Deputies were more numerous than at any previous Ministerial function in ten years. Among them was the veteran Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst, who has dropped almost out of sight since he advocated the Army bill and was unloaded by the Democratic majority of his party. Many Catholic clergymen were also present. The Cabinet complete, most of the Federal Councilors, the great men of the army and navy, and many Ambassadors came early and staid to the end.

Among the high Court officials were the Princes of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, Hatzfeldt, Ratibor, Fuerstenberg, and Stolberg-Wernigerode. Some forty Berlin editors and foreign correspondents responded to the new Chancellor's invitations. Despite the throng, the arrangements proved perfect. Supper was served at small tables in the large Congress Hall. Those whose chances at the tables were small found a fine buffet at their service. The host moved about incessantly, exchanging greetings, joining in conversation, and drawing together congenial groups. His open and affable manners won for him a genuine social triumph, which undoubtedly will prove valuable to him in his political work. It was midnight before the company began to disperse.

Freiherr von Marschall's dinner on Thursday was more purely official. Like the Chancellor's, it was remarkable for the number of Clericals present, among them Drs. Lieber, Bachem, and Lingens and Count Hompesch. It was still more remarkable for the appearance of the Minister's bitterest political enemies, such as Count Mirbach, Herr von Kardorff, and Prof. Kropatschek of the extreme Agrarian group. The startling march of events in France and the rumors of impending changes in the highest official circles were the chief topics in the reception room.

At the Chapter of the Black Eagle in the Old Castle on Thursday afternoon the Emperor had ordered Gen. Count Waldersee to wear the gold chain which once hung on Field Marshal Moltke's breast. Marschall's guests agreed that this indicated the Emperor's intention to distinguish Waldersee as Moltke's successor in the army.

Emperor William's visit to the French Ambassador, Herbette, immediately after Casimir-Perier's resignation has been variously interpreted, but most persons agree that it was an unwise act. One criticism is that it may be interpreted as evincing a wish to interefere in France's domestic affairs. Count Muenster, who is back from the Paris Embassy on a leave of absence, has talked freely at the official dinners as to the Emperor's purpose in his interview with Herbette. He conveys the impression that the Emperor is desirous merely of acquainting himself with M. Faure's personality and the probable character of the new French Ministry. The Emperor has been much gratified by Count Muenster's opinion that M. Faure is a man of parts and firm character, capable of preserving peace both at home and abroad.

The change in the French Presidency has certainly had some effect upon official plans, for Count Muenster has taken pains to reiterate the statement that he never desired to leave his post in Paris. He had intended to return to Paris next week, he said, to keep an engagement to hunt with Casimir-Perier. He had deferred his departure, however, to avoid the semblance of Germany's seeking to interfere in French politics. He would return soon after the formation of the new Cabinet. Whether the Emperor fears to try a new man on such delicate ground or is disquieted by German protests against further official upsets, is not known, but apparently he has decided not to shake up his Diplomatic Corps just now, for on Friday the Reichsanzeiger denied that any of the rumored changes would be made in German Embassies. Count Hatzfeldt, Ambassador in London, will come to Berlin on Thursday, ostensibly to attend the Emperor's birthday festival. The appointment of Herbert Bismarck to a Cabinet place or an embassy is held in suspense.

The result of Prince Hohenlohe's interview with Bismarck has not been revealed, although some side light has been shed on it. The Kreuz-Zeitung says it is authorized to state that the conversation between the old and the new Chancellor during their sleigh ride in the Saxon forest brought about a complete harmony of opinions. The Tageblatt maintains that another Bismarck era has begun.

Information gleaned from various trustworthy sources shows that Prince Hohenlohe listened attentively to a long and detailed statement of Bismarck's opinions, but did not pledge himself in any way to accept them. Bismarck's entourage makes no boast as regards Hohenlohe's surrender. They say that before a truly Bismarckian régime can be inaugurated the Ministers personally obnoxious to the old Chancellor must be dismissed. Dr. von Boetticher, they say, whom the Prince saved from ruin only to be betrayed by him, must go first, and then Freiherr von Marschall, together with certain conspicuous courtiers who formed the backstairs conspiracy leading to his fall. These they proclaim to be conditions precedent to their full confidence in Berlin's political reconciliation with Friedrichsruh.

Whatever they may say for public effect, there is no doubt that they expect to triumph completely in the near future. If they reflect the old Chancellor's opinions, he must look forward to the sweeping vindication of his policy and the overthrow of all officials who intrigued against him. He has resumed in Friedrichsruh the routine which he followed for so many years in the Wilhelm Strasse, about the only difference being that his dispatches now are not official. He has an enormous correspondence, which he and Dr. Chrysander, his private secretary, work over steadily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily.

A short drive in the Saxon Forest is followed by an early dinner. After a short sleep the Prince takes up his evening task with a readiness and cheerfulness which show his eagerness to be once more in the old official rut. Later in the evening he takes his long pipe and tells stories until bedtime. His lumbago and neuralgia return occasionally to plague him, but the current stories of despondency and indifference are entirely false. He will not come to Berlin for the Emperor's birthday.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Capt. Hobein of the Imperial Navy, who is accused of deserting the training ship Stein on its last voyage to America.

Dr. Schweninger was summoned to Cassel on Wednesday to attend the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen. As her illness was not serious, he remained with her but a day, and then returned to Friedrichsruh.

Mr. Howland has come to Berlin as representative of the Treasury in Washington, to carry out a mission concerning the American tariff on sugar.

Several Directors of the Brokers' Bank, in Hamburg, have been dismissed because, without informing the General Board, they gave large credits to insolvent brokers. The losses of the bank are about 1,250,000 marks.

Count Hoensbruch, who caused a great stir months ago by leaving the Order of Jesus and publishing his opinions of Jesuit methods, entered the Prussian Evangelical Church on Friday. The ceremony was held in the Church of the Trinity.

HEIRS IN INSTITUTIONS

Four Guinne Children Part Owners of Two Tenement Houses.

Agent Agnew of the Gerry society charged Patrick Guinne with failing to support four of his six children, in the Essex Market Court yesterday.

It was shown that after his wife's death, five years ago, Guinne had his daughter Maggie, fifteen years old, and his son James, thirteen years old, committed to the Catholic Protectory, and his daughter Mary Ellen, five years old, to the House of Mercy. Of the two other children, one, Stella, is married. The address of the other, Mary, is not known.

For the children committed, Guinne agreed to pay $16 a month, but he now owes the city $328.

Guinne said that his wife left to her children the tenement houses 335 East Twenty-second Street and 405 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and arranged for the appointment, after her death, of Patrick Eagan, a real estate dealer, as the children's guardian. Guinne claimed that, as he derived no benefit from the property, he should not be held responsible for the children's support.

Justice Grady paroled him and instructed him to have Guardian Eagan in court Tuesday.

DR. PARKHURST IN CHICAGO

The Reformer to be Treated as an Honored Guest of the Marquette Club.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Marquette Club, under whose auspices the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the New-York reformer, is to speak Wednesday evening, at the Auditorium, has prepared to give him a cordial welcome. A committee of members of the club has been chosen to receive him and to keep in touch with him, paying him every attention while sojourning in this city.

Dr. Parkhurst will be the guest of his brother-in-law, Luther W. Bodman, 9 Astor Place. Dr. Parkhurst will deliver an address on "Municipal Reform" in the Auditorium, Wednesday evening. The meeting promises to be the largest ever held in that great public forum. It will be opened by President Charles U. Gordon of the Marquette Club, and not only will the doctor tell of his work in New-York, for which he has justly become world-famed, but he has been furnished with information regarding affairs in Chicago that will fall like revelations from his lips upon the ears of his Chicago auditors.

Work for the Fire Marshal.

Fire, of incendiary origin, caused damage of $6,000 to the building and furniture in the four-story stone house at 2,170 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday.

The property is owned by Mrs. Hollenrider of Jamaica, L. I. She estimates the damage to the house at $1,500, covered fully by insurance. Peter G. Wisely, who had a saloon on the first floor, loses $2,000. Adolph Schabot, who lived on the second floor, $500; David P. Wardell, on the third floor, $1,000; Harry Sweezy, fourth floor, $1,000. The Fire Marshal is investigating.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:19	Sun sets...5:04	Moon sets...4:18	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:12	5:06	10:48	10:50
Governors Island	4:45	5:40	11:32	11:26
Hell Gate	6:38	7:33	1:00	12:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 22.		
Augusta Victoria, Genoa	12:30 P. M.	.....
Fulda, Bremen	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.		
Britannic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 24.		
Grecian, Glasgow	.....	.....
FRIDAY, JAN. 25.		
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) Jan. 21.—Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 11; Armenia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4; Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 5; Edam, Rotterdam, Jan. 5; Foxford, Gibraltar, Jan. 8; Grecian, Glasgow, Jan. 5; Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 7; Kronprins Frederich Wilhelm, Naples, Jan. 5; Mobile, London, Jan. 10; Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 11; Seguranca, Havana, Jan. 17; Stuttgart, Bremen, Jan. 8.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.—Advance, Colon, Jan. 14; Alene, Kingston, Jan. 17; Athos, Port au Prince, Jan. 10; Belgenland, Antwerp, Jan. 12; Persia, Hamburg, Jan. 14; Prins Mauritz, Port au Prince, Jan. 16.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.—Amalfi, Hamburg, Jan. 9; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 12; Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, Jan. 16; Majestic, Liverpool, Jan. 16; Saller, Bremen, Jan. 12; Saratoga, Havana, Jan. 19.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.—Lahn, Bremen, Jan. 16; Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.—Greece, London, Jan. 10; Madiana, St. Thomas, Jan. 20.

Arrived.—New-York, Sunday, Jan. 20.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Ninnes, Amsterdam Jan. 3, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 19th.

SS Baracoa, (Norw.,) Clausen, Fernandina Jan. 16, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Geffroy, Havre Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Ptolemy, (Br.,) Cant, Rio Janeiro Dec. 18, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Berentsen, Stettin, &c., Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Bark Gaspare B. and Rosetti, (Ital.,) Gaspare, Alexandretta 125 ds, with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. C. Seager.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S. W., light air, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Croma, for Leith and Dundee; Ciudad Condal, for Havana.

United States cruiser Cincinnati.

Ships Governor Goodwin, for Che-Foo, China; Brynhilda, for Chittagong.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about March 1, 1895, the characteristic of the 12-inch steam whistle on Northwest Seal Rock, St. George Reef, off Point St. George, California, will be changed to sound during thick or foggy weather, blasts of 5 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 75 seconds, thus:

Blast	Silent interval	Blast	Silent interval
5 sec.	75 sec.	5 sec.	75 sec.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Pacific Coast, 1894, Page 14, No. 905, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Pacific Coast, 1893, Page 28.

Miscellaneous.

SS Boston City, which arr. at Liverpool from New-York to-day, reports having encountered heavy weather. Her boat skids and bridges were smashed, some of her cattle pens broken, and 170 oxen and 200 sheep swept overboard.

By Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 20.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown to-day for New-York.

HAVRE, Jan. 20.—SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Deloncie, from New-York Jan. 12, arr. at Havre to-day.

BREMEN, Jan. 20.—SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New-York Jan. 8, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New-York Jan. 5, arr. at Bremen to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York Jan. 4, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Small Business in Stocks, but Prices Generally Higher.

HEAVY SPECULATION IN CHICAGO GAS

Railway List Firm on the Prospect of the Passing of the Pooling Bill—An Upward Movement in Specialties.

While the volume of business on the Stock Exchange last week was smaller than usual even in dull times, the trading on several days falling considerably below 100,000 shares, a more hopeful spirit was developed, which, if nothing intervenes to check it, may mark the turn for the better which everybody has been wishing may not be far away. To the change of sentiment were due the covering of short contracts by the bears and the resultant higher prices.

Very little, if any, progress was made during the week toward intelligent financial legislation at Washington, and the hope that something might be done at the present session to place the currency on a satisfactory basis has about been abandoned. Outside of Wall Street business has been on the increase, and the latest trade reports indicate steady improvement. Railway returns also are more encouraging than for a long time, although a return to full prosperity must await another harvest. The reports of car lots arriving in Chicago daily are still dismal reading, the grain business on many of the principal roads being almost nothing. The change in the Presidency of France was made without disturbance on the financial markets of the world. There was some buying in this market for the foreign account, but it is difficult to determine whether it was purely speculative or for investment. Indications are that action will be taken on the Pooling bill by Congress this week, and in anticipation of this there was good buying of the Granger stocks particularly.

Chicago Gas was the speculative feature of the week. The ownership of the property is now held by others than the management, but the courts have been invoked to prevent a change of control. It seems likely, however, that the factions will reach a compromise, although on what basis is not known. The stock moved between 70½ and 75½, and on Saturday closed at 73¾. It was the most active stock of the week, the trading in it far exceeding that in sugar. The latter moved within unusually narrow limits. Distilling and Cattle Feeding moved within a point, fluctuating with the rest of the market. The Hartshorne-Waterbury protective committee has issued an invitation to stockholders to send in their proxies with a view of ousting the present management and conducting the property on business lines. The response has been most gratifying, and it seems to be assured that practically the whole capital stock of the concern will be back of the committee when it makes an aggressive movement. Other industrial issues were without special feature.

Business in railway stocks was restricted, but was exceptionally well distributed. The Grangers were strong for reasons already given, and the coal stocks advanced on rumors indicating harmonious operations of the anthracite properties. Louisville and Nashville was up on favorable reports of earnings. Manhattan was unusually active, and was higher; a suggestion that the 7 per cent. bonds are to be refunded into an issue bearing a materially lower rate of interest was the inciting cause. Baltimore and Ohio was advanced on an intimation that its floating debt has been liquidated out of the proceeds of the Terminal bonds. Ontario and Western was freely purchased on the publication of an interview with President Fowler, in which he intimated that the company is in position to pay a small dividend. There was profit taking on Saturday, and it resulted in slightly lower prices all around.

Gold to the amount of over $5,000,000 was shipped to Europe, and the free gold in the Treasury was reduced to $70,000,000. The bank statement reflected the movement of idle money to this centre.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closing Jan. 20, 1894.
Adams Express	141½	141½	..
Alton & Terre Haute	38½	36¾	..
American Cotton Oil	24½	23	29
American Cotton Oil pf.	69½	67⅞	68
American Express	112	111	110½
*American Sug. Ref.	90⅞	89	82⅝
*American Sug. Ref. pf.	92½	91½	85¾
*American Tobacco	99	97⅝	76
American Tobacco pf.	110	108⅝	92
A. T. & S. F.	5	4⅜	11¾
Baltimore & Ohio	65½	62¼	..
*Bay State Gas	24	21¼	..
Canada Southern	50¾	49¼	51
Canadian Pacific	57⅛	56¼	73½
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¾	17¼	18½
Chicago Gas	75⅛	70½	60¼
Chicago & N. W.	97	95⅝	102⅞
Chi. B. & Q.	72⅜	71⅛	76⅛
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39½	38½	34½
C., M. & St. Paul	57½	56	59⅝
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	119	118	..
Chi., R. I. & P.	64¼	62⅝	67⅜
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	6⅞	6⅛	..
Col., H. V. & Tol.	17	17	..
Consolidated Coal	33½	32¾	30
Consolidated Gas Co.	131⅞	129	127
Del. & Hudson	133½	130⅝	134½
D., L. & W.	170	162	168¾
Denver & Rio Grande	11⅝	11½	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	36	35	31½
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	11½	10½	26¾
Edison Elec. Ill of N. Y.	101	101	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	53⅜	53	..
General Electric	34⅝	33⅜	36
Green Bay & Winona	1⅝	1⅝	4½
G. Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	3⅝	3½	..
Illinois Central	90	85	92
Iowa Central	6½	6¼	7¼
Iowa Central pf.	22	22	28¾
Kanawha & Michigan	9¼	9¼	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	15¼	15¼	..
Lacledé Gas	27	26	16⅞
Lacledé Gas pf.	86½	85¼	..
Lake Erie & Western	17⅜	16	15⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf.	74	71⅜	67⅜
Lake Shore	140	138	126½
*Long Island Traction	13	11⅜	..
Louisville & Nashville	53½	52¼	44¾
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7⅜	7	9
L., N. A. & C. pf.	22½	20½	38¼
*Lehigh & W. B. Coal	20	20	..
Manhattan Con.	104¼	105⅛	121⅞
Metropolitan Traction	103	103	..
Michigan Central	97	96	98
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	28	28	..
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	47½	46⅝	..
Missouri Pacific	24⅝	23¼	22¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14¾	13⅜	12½
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	23	22¾	24½
Morris & Essex	163	162¾	140¾
*National Lead Co.	38	36½	27¾
*National Lead Co. pf.	84¾	84½	73¾
National Linseed Oil	18⅜	18⅛	23
National Starch	6¼	6¼	..
National Starch 1st pf.	45	40	..
New-Jersey Central	94	93⅜	115
New-York Central	100¼	98½	101¾
N. Y. & N. E. all as. pd.	33⅛	32½	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	..
N. Y., Lake Erie & West.	10⅞	10¼	15⅛
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	43½	42¾	42¾
Norfolk & Western	5	4⅞	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	19⅝	18½	17⅝
North American	3½	3⅜	3
Northern Pacific	3⅝	3½	4½
Northern Pacific pf.	18⅝	17½	16⅜
Ontario & Western	17	15½	16
Oregon Improvement	11⅜	10¾	13½
Oregon Railway & Nav.	21	19½	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	5½	5	6
Pacific Mail	23⅜	22¼	15½
Pennsylvania Coal	310	310	..
Peoria, Decatur & Ev.	3¼	3¼	7
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅝	12½	20½
Pittsburg & West. pf.	32½	32½	28
P., C. & St. Louis	16	15½	14
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	46¾	44	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	157	156	171¾
Quicksilver	2	2	..
Rich. & W. P., 5th in. pd.	15½	15¼	..
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens.	117½	117½	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4¾	4¾
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9½	9⅜	9
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90¾	90¾	88
St. Paul & Omaha	34	33¾	37¼
Southern Pacific	18⅝	17⅝	23⅜
Southern Railway	10⅝	10¼	..
Southern Railway pf.	36½	35⅝	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16⅞	15	16½
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9¼	8¼
Toledo & Ohio Central	41	41	..
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	73	73	..
Tol., A. A. & North Mich.	1⅜	1⅜	7
Union Pacific	11⅞	9½	19¾
Union Pac., Denver & Gulf.	3¼	3¼	6½
United States Cordage	7	6¼	..
United States Cordage pf.	11	9¾	..
United States Cordage gtd.	21	20	..
United States Rubber	44¾	43½	39¾
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94½	84
*United States Leather	11¾	11	..
*United States Leather pf.	69¾	64¾	..
Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¾
Wabash pf.	14½	14¼	14
West. Union Telegraph	88	87¼	85⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	10	12¾
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	41¾	39½	48¾
Wisconsin Central	8	8	..

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $8,072,875.

The banks now hold $45,465,075 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $640,300, an increase in specie of $2,442,000, an increase in legal tenders of $2,955,300, an increase in deposits of $6,900,100, and a decrease in circulation of $14,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Jan. 19, '95.	Jan. 12, '95.	Jan. 20, '94.
Loans	$490,322,900	$489,682,600	$419,685,900
Specie	7,955,300	75,512,700	123,630,100
Legal t'd's.	108,085,500	105,130,200	114,700,900
Deposits	582,302,900	555,402,800	542,306,200
Circulation	11,412,100	11,426,500	12,742,200

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Jan. 19, '95.	Jan. 12, '95.	Jan. 20, '94.
Specie	$77,955,300	$75,512,700	$123,630,100
Legal t'd's.	108,085,500	105,130,200	114,700,900
Total reserve.	$186,040,800	$180,642,900	$238,331,000
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	140,575,725	138,850,700	135,576,550
Excess reserve above legal req'rements.	$45,465,075	$41,792,200	$102,754,450

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$45,465,075	1890	$7,781,125
1894	102,754,450	1889	18,029,550
1893	22,529,600	1888	20,914,475
1892	33,002,900	1887	18,793,375
1891	18,183,825	1886	35,113,525

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easier. Call loans were freely made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in abundant supply, with the inquiry slight. Quotations were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, and 3 per cent. for five to six months.

Comercial paper was in small supply, while the demand was fairly good. Rates were 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for four months' commission house names and four months' prime single names, 3½@4 per cent. for prime six months', and 4½@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £724,853, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which, the previous week was 55.06, became 62.72. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 11,375,000f. in gold and lost 600,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88@$4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½@95⅝ and 97 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125@100 discount; bank par. San Francisco—Sight, 15; telegraphic, 17. Chicago—15c premium. Boston—3c discount. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—100 premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60¾@60¼c on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27⅜d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $275,318, and the exports for the same period $11,942,436. The net exports, therefore, have been $11,667,118.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute	2
American Cotton Oil pf.	2½
Baltimore & Ohio	2
C., C., C. & St. Louis	1⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	2⅛
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1½
Illinois Central	5½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	1½
Lake Shore	1½
Louisville & Nashivile	1½
Long Island Traction	1½
Manhattan	2⅞
Metropolitan Traction	1½
Michigan Central	2
National Starch	1½
Norfolk & Western pf.	1
New-York, Ontario & Western	1¼
Pacific Mail	1
Pullman Car	2½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1

DECLINED.

Bay State Gas	1¼
Chicago Gas	1⅜
Consolidated Gas	2¼
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	1
Iowa Central pf.	1
Laclede Gas pf.	1¾
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf.	1¾
Union Pacific	1⅞
United States Rubber	1¼

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s	1⅜
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	4½
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	1
Canada Southern 2d	1
Colorado Midland cn. 4s	1¼
Kansas & Michigan 4s	1
Manhattan 4s	1
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	2
Michigan Central 7s	1
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. def. cts	2½
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st	3½
Northwest s. f. 5s	1
Oregon Improvement cn.	1
Oregon Improvement 1st	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st, t. r.	1½
St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s	2
St. L. & S. F., class C	1½
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1½
St. L. & S. F. 6s, D.	2½
St. P. 1st, L. & D.	2½
St. P. 1st, C. P. & W. 5s	1½
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Mont. 4s	1½
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s	1½
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Dakota	1½
Union Pacific col. tr. notes	3½
United States Leather 6s	2

DECLINED.

Chicago & East Illinois gen. 5s	1¼
Chicago Gas, L. & C. 1st	1½
Cin., I. & W. 1st	1¼
Colorado Midland 1st	1
Consolidated Gas, Chicago 1st	1
Kansas Pacific cn.	1¾
L. E. & St. L. gen. 5s	2
L., N. A. & C. cn.	1
Northern Pacific & Mon. 1st	2¾
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	1⅝
Reading 2d pf. inc.	1½
United States Cordage 1st	2

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The January investment demand has set in strongly, and the demand for bonds was exceptionally good all the week, not only in the gilt-edged issues, but in some of the cheaper specialties; Atchison 4s, for instance, having sold up to 67 in anticipation of a more favorable reorganization plan than previous reports led people to anticipate. A number of the better class of defaulted bonds that people are realizing have been depressed below their intrinsic values have shown signs of life, and several sharp advances have been made. In the high-class securities there has been a very strong demand; the offerings, however, were light, and prices moved up rapidly on buying orders.

Canada Southern firsts sold at 111, ex January interest. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford convertible debenture 4s sold as high as 141, closing at this figure, which is an advance of about 4 points for the week. All the various issues of St. Paul bonds have been active and in strong demand. Nearly all of the St. Paul 5s are selling on a basis but little lower than the general mortgage 4s of the company, which they underlie, and they, for the security afforded, yield probably better than any of the other good issues selling on the Stock Exchange. Illinois Central, Western lines 4 per cent. bonds of 1951, brought out last week, and which were largely oversubscribed, have since sold up to 102½ and interest, and are in good demand.

Government bonds are practically unchanged in price, though there is not a large demand for them in view of the feeling which most people entertain that a new issue will have to be made by the Treasury within a few weeks. This seems to be almost certain, as the gold reserve is nearly back to the figures when the last issue was made.

Municipal bonds have been in good demand, high prices prevailing. The total bonds sold by the municipalities in 1894 aggregated over $117,000,000, against $77,000,000 in 1893, and $83,000,000 in 1892, and prices realized in 1894 were far above those in either of the two preceding years.

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1894.

The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 17, 1895	£34,604,965	.....
Jan. 18, 1894	26,540,555	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 17, 1895	83,630,453	£49,292,986
Jan. 18, 1894	67,901,000	50,361,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 17, 1895	38,431,125	12,810,375
Jan. 18, 1894	31,396,250	10,464,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 17, 1895	15,504,000	13,916,000
Jan. 18, 1894	10,265,000	16,235,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 17, 1895	4,094,000	6,838,000
Jan. 18, 1894	4,017,000	6,983,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 17, 1895	3,486,000	1,743,000
Jan. 18, 1894	3,016,667	1,508,333
SPAIN.		
Jan. 17, 1895	8,004,000	11,200,000
Jan. 18, 1894	7,918,000	7,

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON

Itinerary of the Cruise to Begin Next Saturday—Dates on Which Letters Should Be Mailed.

HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Jan. 20.—The plans for the Winter cruise of the North Atlantic squadron seem to have at last taken definite shape. The cruiser New-York will leave Hampton Roads on the 26th inst., accompanied by the Cincinnati and Raleigh. The Cincinnati will arrive at Hampton Roads about Tuesday, and the Raleigh is expected down from the Norfolk Navy Yard a day or two later. The following itinerary will be followed as closely as possible:

Place.	Arrive.	In Port.	Depart.	Mail.
Hampton Roads.			Jan. 26	
San Juan de Porto Rico.	April 1	3 days	Feb. 4	Mail from United States
Santa Thomas	April 5	3 days	Feb. 8	Mail from United States
Martinique	April 9	3 days	Feb. 12	Mail from United States
St. Lucia	April 11	2 days	Feb. 14	Mail from United States
Barbadoes	April 14	1 day	Feb. 15	Mail from United States
Trinidad			Feb. 16	
Puerto Cabello			Feb. 17	
Curacoa	March 1	3 days	March 4	Mail from United States
Carthagena	March 6	3 days	March 9	Mail from United States
Colon	March 11	3 days	March 14	Mail from United States
Kingston, Jamaica	March 18	3 days	March 21	Mail from United States
Santiago de Cuba	March 22	3 days	March 25	Mail from United States
Port-au-Prince	March 26	3 days	March 29	Mail from United States
Port Limon	April 1	3 days	April 4	Mail from United States
Greytown	April 5	3 days	April 8	Mail from United States
Bluefields	April 9	3 days	April 12	Mail from United States
Old Providence Island	April 11	2 days	April 13	Mail from United States
Havana	April 14	1 day	April 15	Mail from United States
Key West	April 16	Touch	April 16	Mail from United States
	April 26			

The Atlanta has been detailed to visit New-Orleans during the Mardi Gras. It was originally intended to have the fleet go there, but this plan was objected to, as it would interfere too much with the drills and manoeuvres. It is hoped that by the time Florida Bay is reached, April 23, all the ships of the squadron will be assembled there for three weeks' squadron drill. The Admiral will probably also take advantage of that time and opportunity to have target practice.

After this one or more of the ships may be sent to Watling's Island, where Columbus is supposed to have landed, for the purpose of making a survey and a chart of the island. On the way north Bermuda will probably be visited, so that the New-York will probably not be back to the New-York Navy Yard until after June 1.

The following are the ports on which mail for the squadron should be forwarded: All the dates are steamer's sailing days from New-York, therefore sufficient time must be allowed for letters to reach New-York before the dates given:

From Jan. 26 (date of leaving Hampton Roads) to Feb. 2, direct to "St. Lucia, West Indies, care United States Consul," foreign postage.

From Feb. 2 to Feb. 14 to "Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies, care United States Consul," foreign postage.

From Feb. 14 to Feb. 21 to "La Guayra, Venezuela, care United States Consul," foreign postage.

From Feb. 21 to March 5 to "Curacoa, Dutch West Indies, care United States Consul," foreign postage.

From March 5 to March 13 to "Port-au-Prince, Haiti, care United States Consul," foreign postage.

From March 13 to March 23 to "Kingston, Jamaica, care United States Consul," foreign postage.

From March 23 to March 30 to "Colon, United States of Colombia, care United States Consul," foreign postage.

From March 30 to April 20 to "Havana, Cuba, care United States Consul," foreign postage.

From April 20 to April 23, Key West, Fla., domestic postage.

April 23, until further orders, Tampa, Fla., domestic postage.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS

—A delegation from Buffalo, Niagara, and Tonawanda, N. Y., appeared before the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce in Washington Friday in opposition to the bill authorizing a bridge across the Niagara River at Grand Island. J. J. McIntyre of Niagara Falls and William H. Gratwick of Buffalo presented the views of the delegation against the project.

—President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad has issued a notice to the officials of the company's system, drawing their attention to provisions of the new Constitution of New-York forbidding the soliciting or issuing of free passes to any person holding public office, and cautioning them to obey the law.

—A new traffic arrangement has been completed by which the Boston and Maine is to place the business of the Canadian Pacific lines throughout the Old Colony system of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad at Boston rates. The large interchange which will follow this arrangement will be made at Lowell and Worcester.

—Negotiations for the control by the Boston and Maine of the recently-opened Boston and Arostook Railroad extension have been under way for some time, and within a day or two steps will be taken to bring the line over to the Maine Central, which is practically owned by the Boston and Maine.

Struck a Thirty-Hour Hurricane.

The steamship Bremerhaven, which yesterday arrived from Amsterdam, encountered a hurricane Jan. 11, which lasted for thirty hours.

The bow plates were dented, the starboard lifeboat was carried away, the ventilators, afterwheel, and compass were wrecked, and considerable minor damage was sustained.

REALTY SALE TO-DAY.

The following sale of real estate at auction is set down for to-day, at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Elliot Sandford, referee, five parcels, as follows: 527 and 529 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, beginning 350 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, two three-story frame tenements with stores, and frame buildings in rear; also, 531 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story frame tenement, with store, and four-story brick tenement in rear; also, 544 and 546 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, beginning 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 98.9, with frame buildings in front and buildings in rear.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Cook's Tours.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

MEXICO

AND THE

WEST INDIES.

A Grand Tour to **Mexico** and return by Ward Line Mail Steamer **"Yumuri"** from **New-York, February 9th, 1895,** visiting **Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, Pueblo, Cholula, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Angas Callentes, Tampico, Campeche,** etc.

A pleasant Cruise on the Gulf of Mexico, and a tour of Eighteen Days through the most interesting parts of Mexico by a **Special Pullman Train.**

THREE DELIGHTFUL CRUISES to the **West Indies** by **Quebec Steamship Company's** fine steamships, visiting **Windward Islands, Trinidad,** etc., from **New-York February 2, 13, and 23. Independent Tickets Everywhere.** DESCRIPTIVE PROGRAMMES FREE FROM

THOS. COOK & SON,

Agents for **Pickford and Black** Steamship Line, only connection between **Cuba and West Indies.**

Official Ticket Agents for all trunk lines, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

261 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
GENTLEMEN:
ON THE STEAMERS AUGUSTA VICTORIA AND FURST BISMARCK, WHICH WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK JAN. 22 AND 29, FOR GENOA, ALEXANDRIA, AND PALESTINE, WE HAVE STILL A GOOD SELECTION OF ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE AT SPECIAL TOURIST RATES. IMMEDIATE APPLICATION BY WIRE NECESSARY.
THOS. COOK & SON,
UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,225 BROADWAY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cuba, per steamship Panama, per steamship Alliança, (letters must be directed "per Alliança"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Acapulco, via Panama, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para"); at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-York.

TUESDAY.—At 3 AM for Europe, per steamship Fulda, via Southampton and Bremen; at 12:30 PM for Genoa, per steamship Augusta Victoria, (letters must be directed "per Augusta Victoria"); at 1 PM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Portia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Portia"); at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM for Cape Haitien and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 11 AM (supplementary 11.30 AM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, also Savanilla, via Curaçao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia"); at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Silvia; at 1 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per City of Washington.")

THURSDAY.—At 12 M. for Venezuela and Curaçao, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curaçao and Maracaibo, (letters for Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo.")

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Santo Domingo; at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal per steamship Vertigern.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Lucania"); at 2:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne"); at 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Bellova, via Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellova"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curaçao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam"); at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *2 at 6:30 PM. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 2 and up to Feb. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II...May 4.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 A.M
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M
Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M
Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M
Elbe, Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M.

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores. Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen. Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen. All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ORIENT.

Winter Cruise to the Azores, Madeira, the Mediterranean, and the Orient,

by the magnificent twin-screw express steamer FURST BISMARCK. From New-York Jan. 29, 1895, to Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks. A LIMITED NUMBER OF **OUTWARD PASSENGERS ACCOMMODATED TO GENOA, ALEXANDRIA,** AND OTHER PORTS AT SPECIAL RATES. For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
87 Broadway, New-York.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 night. Except Saturday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division. Wagner palace cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Trust Building, 3 Park Place, Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables, and local parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M. | Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M. | *Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M. | Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 A.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM | Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M.
Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M. | Auruania, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M.
Campania, Feb. 9, 5 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.

From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.

American Line for Southampton.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M. | Paris, Feb. 6, 11 A. M.

Red Star Line for Antwerp.

Waesland, Jan. 23, 3 P.M. | Belgland, Jan. 30, 7:30 AM.

International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Jan. 26, 6 AM
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon...Sat., Feb. 9, 5 A. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT, BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER

LA TOURAINE,

From New-York Feb 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c. Duration of round trip two months.

Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.

For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St.:

ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Jan. 21
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Jan. 23
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Jan. 25

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Gt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.

—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35, N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.

G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 5 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In Effect January 14, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland, 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M.; St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Cars,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXPRESS, 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans, 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston. 9:00 P. M daily, Sleepers to Tampa and Richmond.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (Except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn; 338 and 726 Fulton St., 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the west leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from 23d St.:

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 4 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train for Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 158 East 125th St., Chamberlin and West 23d St. Stations, New-York; 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections. From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
2:00 PM.	New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 AM.
11:00 PM.	*Springfield & Worcester,	7:00 AM.
12:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
†Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including seat reservation.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily:

For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A.M. daily, 1:30 P. M. ex. Sun. NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 P M daily.

Offices: 118, 173, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St. C. R. R. of N. J. New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.

VIA **NORWICH LINE**

Steamers leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Surrogate Notices.

BAUER, ELISABETHA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EMMA DOLL, Carl Bauer, Otto Bauer, Barbara Bauer, Fredrick Bauer, Katharine Bauer, Frank Bauer, and to all persons interested in the estate of Elisabetha Bauer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifth (5th) day of March, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Friedrich Bauer and Jacob Doll, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FREDERICK C. TRAIN, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. ja14-law6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, by the grace of God free and independent.—To BENJAMIN FARQUHAR CURTIS, Anne A. Curtis and William H. Curtis send greeting: Whereas, James F. Maury of Morristown, New-Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of December, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Laura H. Curtis, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of December, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Laura H. Curtis, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. d17-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-